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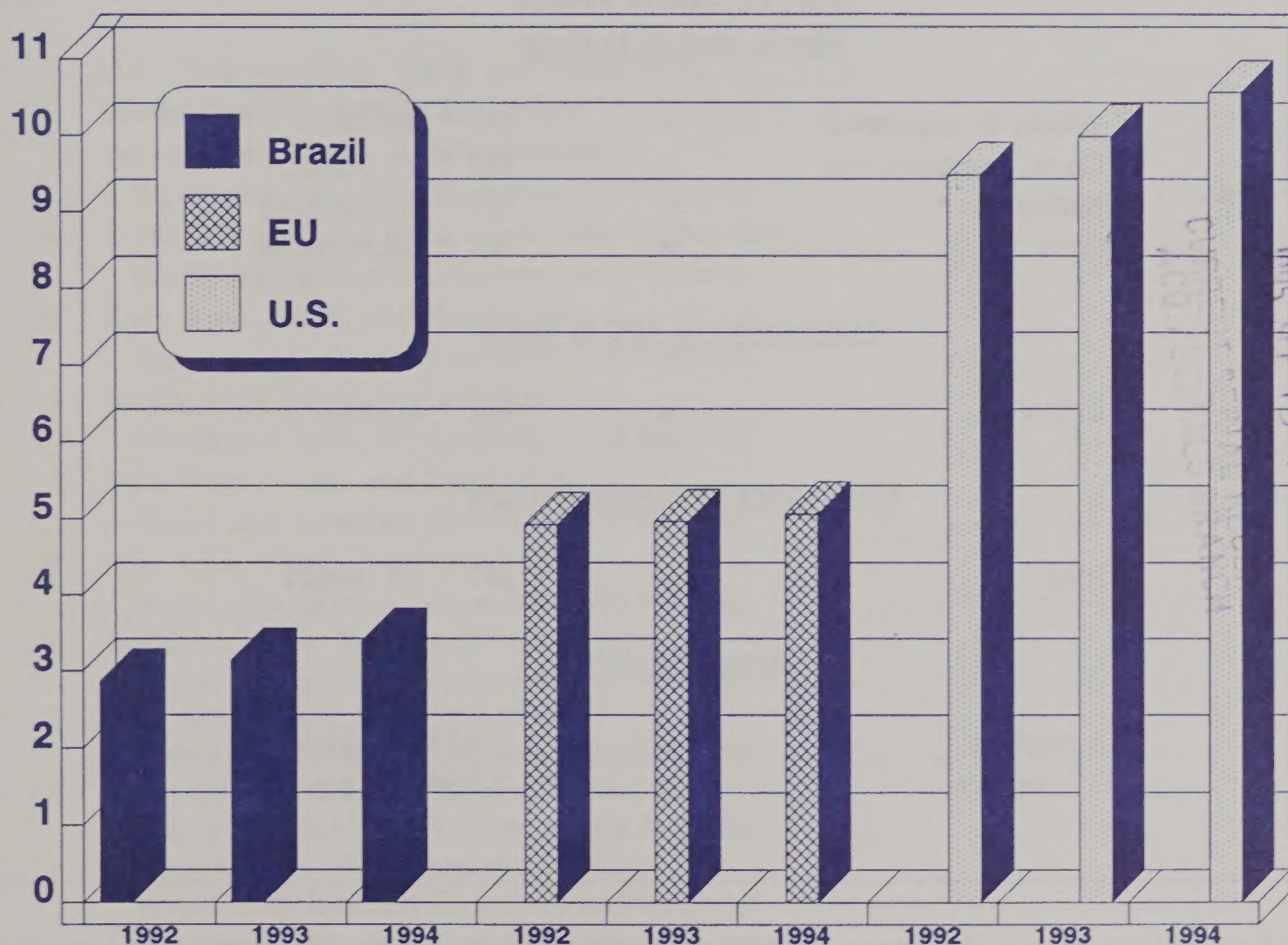
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 8-94
August 1994

World Agricultural Production

Broiler Production

(Million Metric Tons)



Production Articles This Month...

Poultry and Eggs In Selected Countries

East Europe Grain Trip Report

Brazil Coffee Frost Assessment

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-293), August 11, 1994.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on September 13, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95

August 1994

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	542.0	-4.2	-1	-3	A decrease in the United States and total foreign output for 1994/95 lowered the production projection.
United States	64.9	-0.9	-1	-1	Dry, hot weather in Montana and Washington and head scab in Minnesota hurt yield prospects.
Total Foreign	477.0	-3.3	-1	-4	Production is estimated lower primarily due to reductions in Australia, Ukraine, Canada, and Algeria.
Australia	12.5	-3.0	-19	-30	Production is estimated lower because of continued dryness in New South Wales and Queensland which has reduced area and yield potential.
Ukraine	16.3	-0.7	-4	-25	Production is estimated lower due to harvest progress reports indicating a decline in yield.
Canada	24.0	-0.5	-2	-14	Production is estimated lower due to scattered dry, warm weather across the Prairie Provinces which reduced yield prospects.
Algeria	0.9	-0.4	-31	-33	Production is estimated lower as harvest results indicate lower area and yield.
Brazil	2.0	-0.2	-9	-5	Production is estimated lower due to cold temperatures that damaged the crop in Parana.
India	57.8	+0.8	+1	+2	Production is estimated higher due to harvest results indicating higher area and yield.
Romania	6.0	+0.5	+9	+13	Production is increased based on higher yield prospects as a result of field travel by a USDA team.
EU	82.4	+0.4	+0	+3	Production is estimated higher based on a larger prospective output in Germany.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	----- 1994/95 -----		Change		<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>From</u>	
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	853.9	+0.5	+0	+9	The 1994/95 crops are forecast higher due to a larger prospective crop in the United States.
United States	263.2	+6.2	+2	+40	Production is estimated larger as field surveys indicated higher prospective yields for corn and sorghum.
Total Foreign	590.7	-5.7	-1	-1	Production is forecast lower mainly due to reductions in Ukraine, EU, Australia, Other W. Europe, Argentina, and Mexico.
India	33.6	+1.1	+3	+7	Production is estimated higher as favorable rainfall increased yield prospects, especially for sorghum.
Thailand	3.7	+0.2	+6	+20	Production is estimated higher due to a generally favorable growing season in the corn region.
Turkey	8.9	+0.2	+2	-15	Production is estimated higher based on reports of higher yield for barley.
Ukraine	16.9	-2.3	-12	-14	Production is estimated lower resulting from dry conditions during July that adversely affected spring grains.
EU	81.6	-1.3	-2	-1	Production is estimated lower due to dry, hot weather across northern Germany that adversely affected spring grains.
Australia	7.6	-0.7	-8	-20	Production is reduced as continued dryness in the eastern barley regions decreased area and yield potential.
Other W. Europe	10.8	-0.4	-4	-4	Production in Sweden and Norway is estimated lower based on reduced yields caused by an extremely hot, dry July.
Argentina	13.6	-0.5	-4	+2	Production is forecast lower based on a downward revision in corn area and production for 1993/94. Harvested area this year is not projected to exceed last season's level.
Mexico	18.7	-0.5	-3	-5	Production is estimated lower due to hot, dry weather in the North that adversely affected corn yield potential.

COARSE GRAINS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	----- 1994/95 -----		-----		<u>Comments</u>
	Current	Monthly	Monthly	Change	
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>From</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	1993/94	
				(%)	
Baltic States	2.8	-0.4	-13	-6	Production is estimated lower as dry conditions during July decreased yield potential in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.
Czechoslovakia	5.2	-0.2	-4	+11	Production is estimated lower as yield prospects in Slovakia are reduced due to excessive dryness.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	----- 1994/95 -----		-----		<u>Comments</u>
	Current	Monthly	Monthly	Change	
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>From</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	1993/94	
				(%)	
World	350.2	+3.5	+1	-0	The 1994/95 crop increased this month primarily due to increases in India and Thailand.
United States	6.0	+0.0	+0	+21	Production is estimated at a record level this month due to near-record yield.
Total Foreign	344.2	+3.5	+1	-0	Production is forecast higher this month due to an upward revision in India and Thailand, which is partially offset by a decline in the Republic of Korea.
India	77.0	+3.5	+5	-1	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in area. A revision in estimated area for 1993/94 led to the upward revision in 1994/95.
Thailand	13.2	+0.2	+2	+8	Production is estimated higher due to favorable rainfall across the growing regions.
Rep. of Korea	5.0	-0.3	-5	+5	Production is estimated lower due to an extended dry period which reduced yield potential. A recent typhoon brought some relief to the crop.

OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	245.5	+4.0	+2	+9	Production is forecast higher due mainly to an increase in the United States. Record world production in 1994/95 is forecast.
United States	72.8	+3.9	+6	+26	A record crop is forecast. Production is estimated higher for soybeans and peanuts this month. Favorable weather is expected to boost yields to tie the record level of 1992.
Total Foreign	172.7	+0.1	+0	+3	Total oilseed production is forecast slightly higher based on improved yields in China, Eastern Europe, and Mexico. Total foreign production in 1994/95 is forecast to establish a new record.
China	37.1	+0.1	+0	-3	Production is estimated higher based on official government statistics. A reduction in rapeseed output is more than offset by an increase in cottonseed production, reflecting higher cotton planted area.
Eastern Europe	3.8	+0.1	+4	+4	Production is estimated higher based on reports of favorable growing conditions that have improved yield prospects. Recent USDA field travel indicated that sunflowers and soybeans are in good condition.
Mexico	0.9	+0.2	+22	+41	Production is estimated higher reflecting this season's large cotton plantings and cottonseed harvest.
Brazil	25.0	-0.2	-1	-1	Production of soybeans is forecast lower as planted area is projected to decline in response to a record world soybean crop and lower prices. However, cottonseed is forecast slightly higher based on increased planted area.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	14.1	NC	NC	+3	No change this month. Record palm oil production is forecast this year, up only slightly from 1993/94's output. The growth in palm oil output is expected to be slowed this season due to tree stress in Malaysia and the lagged effect of dry conditions last year in Indonesia.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- Current <u>Estimate</u> MBALES	1994/95 Monthly <u>Change</u> MBALES	----- Monthly <u>Change</u> (%)	Change From <u>1993/94</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World Total	85.8	+1.9	+2	+13	Production for 1994/95 is forecast higher this season as the United States and major foreign producers expand output in response to rising demand.
United States	19.2	+1.2	+7	+19	Production is estimated at a record due to higher estimated area and yield.
Total Foreign	66.6	+0.7	+1	+11	Production is forecast higher this month due to increases in output in China and Brazil which were only partially offset by a reduction in Australia's estimate.
China	19.5	+0.5	+2.6	+13	Production is forecast higher as area for spring and summer planted cotton is estimated up from last year.
Brazil	2.3	+0.2	+10	+24	Production prospects are estimated higher this month due to higher area and yield forecasts for both the Northeast and Central-South--as a result of improved producer prices.
Australia	1.6	-0.2	-11	+12	Production is forecast lower as drought has reduced available irrigation water supplies.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1992/93	1993/94	Proj. 1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	Proj. 1994/95	1992/93	Prel. 1993/94	1994/95 Proj. July	Aug.	1992/93	Prel. 1993/94	1994/95 Proj. July	Aug.
	--- Million acres ---			--- Million acres ---			--- Bushels per acre ---				--- Million bushels ---			
All Wheat	72.3	72.2	70.5	62.4	62.6	62.0	39.4	38.3	39.0	38.5	2,459	2,402	2,419	2,386
Winter	51.1	51.7	49.5	41.9	43.8	41.5	38.3	40.3	40.0	40.3	1,607	1,769	1,658	1,670
Other	21.2	20.5	21.0	20.5	18.8	20.5	41.5	33.7	40.5	34.9	852	633	761	716
Soybeans	59.1	59.4	61.8	58.2	56.4	60.7	37.6	32.0	35.5	37.6	2,188	1,809	2,155	2,282
Corn	79.3	73.3	78.8	72.2	63.0	71.8	131.4	100.7	125.4	128.4	9,482	6,344	9,000	9,214
Sorghum	13.3	10.5	10.2	12.2	9.5	9.3	72.8	59.9	66.2	71.1	884	568	615	661
Barley	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.8	62.5	58.9	59.3	56.8	458	400	406	389
Oats	8.0	7.9	6.7	4.5	3.8	4.1	65.6	54.4	60.1	60.0	295	206	248	248
							--- Pounds per acre ---				--- Million CWT ---			
Rice	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	5,736	5,510	5,697	5,710	179.7	156.1	188.0	188.4
											--- Million 480-pound bales ---			
All Cotton	13.2	13.4	14.0	11.1	12.8	13.4	699	606	665	690	16.2	16.2	18.0	19.2

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		FSU-12		Asia			South America		Selected Other		All Others					
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. Europe	W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina		Brazil	Australia	South Africa		
--- Million metric tons ---																					
Wheat	1992/93	561.4	494.5	66.9	29.9	3.2	84.8	3.7	26.4	88.5	101.6	55.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	39.7
	1993/94 prel.	560.5	495.2	65.4	27.8	3.0	80.2	4.0	30.5	82.2	106.4	56.8	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.1	17.9	2.0	16.5	40.2
	1994/95 proj.																				
	July	546.1	480.3	65.8	24.5	3.2	82.0	4.0	34.1	72.8	103.0	57.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.0	2.2	15.5	2.0	14.0	41.0
Aug.	542.0	477.0	64.9	24.0	3.2	82.4	3.7	34.8	72.0	103.0	57.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.0	2.0	12.5	2.0	14.0	40.6	
Coarse Grains	1992/93	863.0	585.1	277.9	19.5	19.9	82.4	9.4	43.2	92.6	108.4	37.2	5.7	1.6	3.6	14.2	29.9	8.1	10.3	9.3	89.6
	1993/94 prel.	786.1	598.6	187.5	24.2	19.6	82.7	11.4	44.3	90.9	116.7	31.4	5.5	1.7	3.1	13.4	32.7	9.5	13.7	10.4	87.4
	1994/95 proj.																				
	July	853.3	596.4	257.0	21.9	19.2	82.9	11.2	48.1	87.1	118.4	32.5	5.8	1.6	3.5	14.1	31.8	8.3	9.7	8.7	91.8
Aug.	853.9	590.7	263.2	21.9	18.7	81.6	10.8	48.1	83.8	118.4	33.6	5.8	1.6	3.7	13.6	31.8	7.6	9.7	8.9	91.3	
Rice (Milled)	1992/93	352.5	346.8	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	130.4	72.6	31.4	3.1	13.1	0.4	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	85.4
	1993/94 prel.	350.4	345.4	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	124.4	78.0	31.3	4.0	12.2	0.4	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	84.4
	1994/95 proj.																				
	July	346.7	340.8	6.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	121.5	73.5	29.8	3.5	13.0	0.4	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	88.5
Aug.	350.2	344.2	6.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	121.5	77.0	29.8	3.5	13.2	0.4	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	88.3	
Total Grains 1/	1992/93	1,776.9	1,426.4	350.5	49.4	23.3	168.6	13.1	69.7	182.3	340.3	165.5	37.0	20.4	16.7	24.3	39.3	25.0	11.7	25.0	214.7
	1993/94 prel.	1,697.1	1,439.2	257.9	52.0	22.7	164.1	15.4	74.8	174.4	347.5	166.2	36.8	21.8	15.3	23.3	42.0	28.2	15.6	27.1	212.1
	1994/95 proj.																				
	July	1,746.2	1,417.4	328.8	46.4	22.6	166.3	15.2	82.2	161.2	350.9	162.5	36.5	19.8	16.6	24.4	41.1	24.5	11.7	22.8	212.8
Aug.	1,746.0	1,411.9	334.1	45.9	22.1	165.2	14.5	82.9	157.0	342.9	168.4	35.6	20.2	16.9	24.0	40.6	20.9	11.7	23.0	220.2	
Oilseeds 2/	1992/93	226.9	158.5	68.4	5.2	1.0	11.8	0.7	4.0	10.3	33.0	23.2	4.6	3.5	0.8	14.8	23.4	0.8	0.6	2.0	18.8
	1993/94 prel.	225.0	167.2	57.8	7.3	0.9	10.7	0.8	3.7	10.1	38.3	22.9	5.0	3.1	0.7	16.4	25.4	1.0	0.7	1.8	18.5
	1994/95 proj.																				
	July	241.5	172.7	68.9	9.3	1.0	11.8	0.9	3.7	10.3	37.0	23.9	5.1	3.6	0.8	16.8	25.2	1.1	0.7	2.0	19.4
Aug.	245.5	172.7	72.8	9.3	1.2	11.8	0.9	3.8	10.3	37.1	23.9	5.1	3.6	0.8	16.8	25.0	1.1	0.7	2.0	19.3	
--- Million 480-pound bales ---																					
Cotton	1992/93	82.7	66.5	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	9.3	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	9.5
	1993/94 prel.	76.1	60.0	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.2	9.4	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.1	2.7	8.8
	1994/95 proj.																				
	July	83.9	65.9	18.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	19.0	10.4	0.0	7.3	0.1	1.3	2.1	1.8	0.2	2.7	9.4
Aug.	85.8	66.6	19.2	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	19.5	10.4	0.0	7.3	0.1	1.3	2.3	1.6	0.2	2.7	9.5	

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons						
World	222.94	222.37	218.42	2.52	2.52	2.50	561.38	560.54	546.14	-4.18	-0.77	-18.59	-3.32
United States	25.26	25.35	25.08	2.65	2.58	2.63	66.92	65.37	65.84	-0.91	-1.39	-0.44	-0.68
Total Foreign	197.68	197.02	193.34	2.50	2.51	2.48	494.46	495.17	480.29	-3.27	-0.68	-18.15	-3.67
Major Exporters	44.16	42.30	41.38	3.18	3.20	3.19	140.53	135.41	131.98	-3.10	-2.35	-6.53	-4.82
European Union	16.83	15.38	15.78	5.04	5.22	5.19	84.78	80.20	81.98	0.40	0.49	2.18	2.71
France	5.12	4.60	4.70	6.40	6.44	6.49	32.78	29.63	30.50	0.00	0.00	0.87	2.94
United Kingdom	2.06	1.80	1.85	6.80	7.17	7.03	14.00	12.90	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.78
Germany	2.60	2.40	2.45	5.98	6.58	6.53	15.54	15.77	16.00	0.50	3.13	0.73	4.65
Canada	13.83	12.60	11.00	2.16	2.21	2.23	29.87	27.80	24.50	-0.50	-2.04	-3.80	-13.67
Australia	9.10	9.52	9.70	1.78	1.88	1.60	16.18	17.90	15.50	-3.00	-19.35	-5.40	-30.18
Argentina	4.40	4.80	4.90	2.20	1.98	2.04	9.70	9.50	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.26
Major Importers	90.01	88.99	87.02	2.47	2.52	2.51	222.03	224.06	218.42	-0.30	-0.14	-5.94	-2.65
China	30.50	30.24	29.60	3.33	3.52	3.48	101.59	106.39	103.00	0.00	0.00	-3.39	-3.19
FSU-12	46.68	44.50	42.72	1.90	1.85	1.70	88.46	82.21	72.79	-0.80	-1.10	-10.22	-12.43
Russia	24.28	23.52	22.30	1.90	1.85	1.70	46.17	43.50	38.00	0.00	0.00	-5.50	-12.64
Ukraine	6.33	5.75	5.40	3.08	3.80	3.15	19.51	21.83	17.00	-0.70	-4.12	-5.53	-25.33
Kazakhstan	13.88	12.75	12.40	1.32	0.91	1.05	18.29	11.59	13.00	0.00	0.00	1.42	12.21
Baltic States	0.46	0.52	0.56	2.75	2.62	2.67	1.26	1.36	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.12	8.98
Eastern Europe	8.15	10.02	9.95	3.24	3.04	3.49	26.42	30.48	34.75	0.70	2.06	4.27	14.01
Poland	2.41	2.50	2.50	3.06	3.30	3.52	7.37	8.24	8.80	0.00	0.00	0.56	6.77
Romania	1.48	2.30	2.50	2.07	2.30	2.50	3.05	5.30	6.00	0.50	9.09	0.70	13.21
Egypt	0.88	0.89	0.90	5.26	5.35	5.44	4.62	4.78	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.51
Morocco	2.23	2.31	2.70	0.70	0.66	1.81	1.56	1.52	4.90	0.00	0.00	3.38	222.37
Brazil	2.00	1.41	1.50	1.37	1.50	1.47	2.74	2.11	2.20	-0.20	-9.09	-0.11	-5.08
Other Foreign	63.50	65.73	64.94	2.08	2.06	2.00	131.90	135.70	129.89	0.13	0.10	-5.68	-4.19
India	23.26	24.43	24.40	2.39	2.32	2.34	55.69	56.76	57.00	0.80	1.40	1.04	1.83
Turkey	8.80	8.85	8.80	1.76	1.86	1.59	15.50	16.50	14.00	0.00	0.00	-2.50	-15.15
Pakistan	7.88	8.30	8.06	1.99	1.95	1.87	15.68	16.16	15.10	0.00	0.00	-1.06	-6.54
Mexico	0.76	0.71	0.75	4.20	4.20	4.27	3.20	3.00	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.91	0.80	0.50	4.49	4.53	4.40	4.07	3.60	2.20	0.00	0.00	-1.40	-38.89
Rep. of South Africa	0.74	1.07	1.10	1.77	1.84	1.82	1.32	1.96	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.04
Others	21.15	21.58	21.33	1.72	1.75	1.71	36.44	37.72	36.39	-0.67	-1.84	-2.00	-5.31

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	318.96	310.71	313.29	312.42	2.71	2.53	2.72	2.73	862.96	786.14	853.34	853.86	0.52	0.06	67.72	8.61
United States	39.07	33.77	37.41	37.41	7.11	5.55	6.87	7.04	277.85	187.54	256.96	263.20	6.24	2.43	75.66	40.34
Total Foreign	279.90	276.94	275.89	275.02	2.09	2.16	2.16	2.15	585.11	598.60	596.38	590.66	-5.73	-0.96	-7.94	-1.33
Major Exporters	20.95	22.15	21.59	21.19	2.66	2.88	2.66	2.66	55.77	63.82	57.44	56.44	-1.00	-1.74	-7.38	-11.57
Canada	6.22	6.91	6.85	6.85	3.13	3.50	3.19	3.19	19.49	24.20	21.87	21.87	0.00	0.00	-2.33	-9.63
Argentina	3.87	3.78	3.87	3.77	3.68	3.54	3.64	3.60	14.25	13.37	14.08	13.58	-0.50	-3.55	0.20	1.50
Australia	4.66	5.20	4.82	4.52	1.75	1.83	1.73	1.69	8.14	9.51	8.34	7.64	-0.70	-8.40	-1.87	-19.70
South Africa, Rep.	4.82	5.01	4.69	4.69	2.14	2.73	2.06	2.06	10.34	13.66	9.66	9.66	0.00	0.00	-4.00	-29.29
Thailand	1.37	1.25	1.36	1.36	2.59	2.46	2.57	2.72	3.55	3.08	3.50	3.70	0.20	5.71	0.62	20.13
Major Importers	99.83	98.18	95.01	94.89	2.51	2.57	2.65	2.59	250.28	251.92	251.68	245.66	-6.03	-2.39	-6.26	-2.49
FSU—12	51.30	51.70	48.35	48.30	1.81	1.76	1.80	1.73	92.61	90.94	87.06	83.75	-3.31	-3.80	-7.19	-7.90
Russia	33.36	32.09	29.70	29.70	1.67	1.59	1.62	1.61	55.79	50.89	48.20	47.90	-0.30	-0.62	-2.99	-5.87
Ukraine	5.81	6.50	6.15	6.15	2.68	3.02	3.13	2.75	15.59	19.65	19.23	16.93	-2.30	-11.96	-2.72	-13.84
Kazakhstan	7.93	8.80	8.15	8.15	1.33	1.04	1.04	1.04	10.58	9.14	8.45	8.45	0.00	0.00	-0.69	-7.52
Baltic States	1.76	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.50	1.98	2.10	1.82	2.63	3.04	3.27	2.84	-0.43	-13.15	-0.20	-6.46
European Union	18.09	16.75	17.03	16.93	4.56	4.93	4.87	4.82	82.43	82.66	82.88	81.55	-1.33	-1.60	-1.11	-1.34
Germany	3.92	3.83	3.96	3.85	4.91	5.16	5.28	5.08	19.22	19.75	20.90	19.55	-1.35	-6.46	-0.20	-1.01
France	4.16	3.93	3.76	3.76	6.68	6.65	6.81	6.81	27.81	26.13	25.59	25.59	0.00	0.00	-0.54	-2.08
Eastern Europe	16.83	16.65	16.48	16.51	2.57	2.66	2.92	2.91	43.24	44.31	48.09	48.05	-0.04	-0.08	3.74	8.44
Poland	5.92	6.04	6.05	6.04	2.13	2.52	2.70	2.54	12.59	15.20	16.30	15.36	-0.94	-5.77	0.16	1.05
Romania	4.31	4.13	4.11	4.17	2.10	2.46	2.47	2.68	9.05	10.13	10.16	11.16	1.00	9.85	1.02	10.07
Czechoslovakia	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	3.89	3.77	4.15	4.00	4.84	4.71	5.40	5.20	-0.20	-3.70	0.49	10.52
Mexico	9.14	8.95	8.87	8.87	2.18	2.19	2.16	2.11	19.93	19.59	19.20	18.70	-0.50	-2.60	-0.89	-4.54
Other W. Europe	2.71	2.61	2.72	2.72	3.49	4.36	4.11	3.95	9.44	11.38	11.17	10.76	-0.42	-3.71	-0.62	-5.47
Other Foreign	159.12	156.61	159.29	158.94	1.75	1.81	1.80	1.82	279.06	282.86	287.26	288.56	1.30	0.45	5.70	2.02
China	26.00	25.81	26.15	26.15	4.17	4.52	4.53	4.53	108.36	116.74	118.40	118.40	0.00	0.00	1.66	1.42
India	34.82	32.85	34.55	34.50	1.07	0.96	0.94	0.97	37.23	31.41	32.50	33.60	1.10	3.38	2.19	6.97
Brazil	12.83	14.17	14.00	14.00	2.33	2.31	2.27	2.27	29.86	32.75	31.76	31.76	0.00	0.00	-0.99	-3.02
Turkey	4.49	4.60	4.56	4.56	2.08	2.27	1.90	1.95	9.35	10.44	8.68	8.88	0.20	2.31	-1.56	-14.95
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.10	3.10	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.87	5.65	5.45	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.35	6.42
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.60	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.42	4.75	4.50	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.33
Others	74.60	73.14	73.33	73.03	1.12	1.12	1.16	1.16	83.87	81.58	85.03	85.03	-0.00	-0.00	3.45	4.23

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	131.78	128.87	132.95	132.65	4.04	3.63	4.02	4.06	532.84	467.93	534.95	538.16	3.21	0.60	70.23	15.01
United States	29.20	25.49	29.04	29.04	8.25	6.32	7.87	8.06	240.85	161.15	228.61	234.06	5.45	2.38	72.91	45.25
Total Foreign	102.58	103.38	103.91	103.62	2.85	2.97	2.95	2.93	291.99	306.78	306.34	304.10	-2.24	-0.73	-2.68	-0.87
Major Exporters																
Argentina	7.34	7.40	7.30	7.20	3.16	3.48	3.12	3.13	23.20	25.78	22.80	22.50	-0.30	-1.32	-3.28	-12.71
South Africa	2.45	2.40	2.50	2.40	4.16	4.17	4.20	4.17	10.20	10.00	10.50	10.00	-0.50	-4.76	0.00	0.00
Thailand	3.66	3.90	3.60	3.60	2.62	3.30	2.50	2.50	9.60	12.88	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	-3.88	-30.10
	1.23	1.10	1.20	1.20	2.76	2.64	2.75	2.92	3.40	2.90	3.30	3.50	0.20	6.06	0.60	20.69
Major Importers																
Eastern Europe	22.51	22.05	21.68	21.59	3.36	3.51	3.60	3.53	75.63	77.46	78.14	76.30	-1.84	-2.35	-1.16	-1.50
Romania	7.72	7.21	7.02	6.98	2.68	2.79	3.07	3.15	20.71	20.11	21.55	22.01	0.46	2.13	1.90	9.45
Yugoslavia	3.33	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.05	2.58	2.67	2.83	6.83	8.00	8.00	8.50	0.50	6.25	0.50	6.25
European Union	2.26	2.10	1.95	2.10	2.94	2.81	2.82	3.10	6.65	5.90	5.50	6.50	1.00	18.18	0.60	10.17
France	3.70	3.62	3.59	3.58	7.86	8.01	8.02	7.97	29.11	29.02	28.78	28.53	-0.25	-0.87	-0.49	-1.69
Italy	1.86	1.86	1.80	1.80	7.98	8.12	8.17	8.17	14.87	15.10	14.70	14.70	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-2.65
Mexico	0.85	0.93	0.90	0.90	8.68	8.48	8.56	8.56	7.41	7.90	7.70	7.70	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-2.53
FSU-12	8.10	8.00	7.90	7.90	2.10	2.13	2.09	2.03	17.00	17.00	16.50	16.00	-0.50	-3.03	-1.00	-5.88
Russia	2.70	2.94	2.91	2.86	2.62	3.13	3.21	2.74	7.09	9.21	9.32	7.82	-1.50	-16.09	-1.39	-15.11
Ukraine	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	2.64	3.04	3.00	2.63	2.14	2.45	2.40	2.10	-0.30	-12.50	-0.35	-14.18
Other W. Europe	1.16	1.33	1.25	1.25	2.46	3.16	3.20	2.80	2.85	4.20	4.00	3.50	-0.50	-12.50	-0.70	-16.67
Others	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	6.63	8.76	8.39	8.13	1.34	1.74	1.62	1.57	-0.05	-3.09	-0.17	-9.98
	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.55	4.46	4.65	4.65	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.81
Other Foreign																
China	72.73	73.92	74.93	74.83	2.66	2.75	2.74	2.74	193.16	203.55	205.40	205.30	-0.10	-0.05	1.76	0.86
Brazil	21.04	20.69	21.00	21.00	4.53	4.96	4.95	4.95	95.38	102.70	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.27
India	12.40	13.70	13.50	13.50	2.35	2.34	2.30	2.30	29.20	32.00	31.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-3.13
Canada	6.02	6.00	6.10	6.10	1.69	1.62	1.64	1.64	10.20	9.70	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	3.09
Indonesia	0.86	0.95	0.95	0.95	5.70	6.63	6.53	6.53	4.88	6.30	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-1.59
Philippines	3.05	2.95	3.10	3.10	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.87	5.65	5.45	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.35	6.42
Egypt	3.33	3.10	3.60	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.42	4.75	4.50	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.33
Zimbabwe	0.75	0.80	0.75	0.75	6.00	6.15	6.27	6.27	4.50	4.94	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-4.86
Others	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.67	1.50	1.83	1.83	2.00	1.80	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	22.22
	24.08	24.53	24.73	24.63	1.52	1.47	1.47	1.47	36.60	36.16	36.40	36.30	-0.10	-0.27	0.15	0.40

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	72.71	74.22	73.50	72.94	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.25	165.66	169.05	167.47	163.79	-3.68	-2.20	-5.26	-3.11
United States	2.96	2.75	2.77	2.77	3.36	3.17	3.19	3.05	9.97	8.71	8.84	8.46	-0.37	-4.20	-0.25	-2.87
Total Foreign	69.75	71.47	70.73	70.17	2.23	2.24	2.24	2.21	155.69	160.34	158.64	155.33	-3.31	-2.09	-5.01	-3.13
European Union	11.43	10.12	10.36	10.27	3.79	4.19	4.09	4.02	43.32	42.46	42.31	41.23	-1.08	-2.55	-1.23	-2.90
Denmark	0.89	0.72	0.75	0.75	3.33	4.72	4.93	4.93	2.97	3.40	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.30	8.82
France	1.80	1.60	1.50	1.50	5.88	5.55	5.87	5.87	10.58	8.88	8.80	8.80	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-0.90
Germany	2.41	2.20	2.20	2.10	5.06	5.00	5.23	4.95	12.20	11.00	11.50	10.40	-1.10	-9.57	-0.60	-5.45
Italy	0.45	0.44	0.40	0.40	3.87	3.44	3.75	3.75	1.74	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spain	4.01	3.48	3.80	3.80	1.52	2.74	2.11	2.11	6.11	9.52	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	-1.52	-15.97
United Kingdom	1.31	1.18	1.20	1.20	5.61	5.08	5.42	5.42	7.35	6.00	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	8.33
FSU—12	25.96	28.65	27.88	27.88	1.95	1.80	1.84	1.78	50.70	51.64	51.17	49.66	-1.51	-2.95	-1.98	-3.83
Russia	14.56	15.45	15.40	15.40	1.85	1.72	1.75	1.75	26.99	26.63	27.00	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	1.40
Ukraine	3.45	3.97	3.70	3.70	2.93	3.18	3.38	2.97	10.11	12.60	12.50	11.00	-1.50	-12.00	-1.60	-12.70
Kazakhstan	5.72	7.00	6.50	6.50	1.49	1.02	1.00	1.00	8.51	7.15	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	-0.65	-9.07
Baltic States	1.23	0.95	0.99	0.99	1.37	2.02	2.09	1.72	1.69	1.91	2.07	1.70	-0.37	-17.87	-0.21	-10.81
Eastern Europe	3.67	3.74	3.71	3.77	3.11	2.89	3.22	3.16	11.44	10.81	11.93	11.93	0.00	0.00	1.13	10.41
Poland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	2.35	2.75	2.92	2.58	2.82	3.30	3.50	3.10	-0.40	-11.43	-0.20	-6.06
Czechoslovakia	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.90	4.00	3.73	4.22	4.11	3.55	3.30	3.80	3.70	-0.10	-2.63	0.40	12.12
Romania	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.76	2.67	2.42	2.14	2.63	1.68	1.55	1.50	2.00	0.50	33.33	0.45	29.03
Canada	3.79	4.20	4.10	4.10	2.88	3.17	2.80	2.80	10.92	13.30	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	-1.80	-13.53
Other W. Europe	1.42	1.35	1.41	1.43	3.47	3.99	3.94	3.85	4.92	5.39	5.55	5.50	-0.05	-0.90	0.11	2.12
Sweden	0.43	0.39	0.45	0.47	2.92	4.28	4.00	3.62	1.26	1.67	1.80	1.70	-0.10	-5.56	0.03	1.74
Turkey	3.44	3.55	3.70	3.70	1.89	2.06	1.76	1.81	6.50	7.30	6.50	6.70	0.20	3.08	-0.60	-8.22
Australia	2.96	3.52	2.90	2.60	1.82	1.94	1.72	1.65	5.40	6.82	5.00	4.30	-0.70	-14.00	-2.52	-

TABLE 7
Oats Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.04	19.77	19.90	19.89	1.68	1.78	1.76	1.72	33.59	35.16	35.06	34.17	-0.89	-2.53	-0.99	-2.81
United States	1.82	1.54	1.67	1.67	2.35	1.95	2.15	2.15	4.28	2.99	3.60	3.60	-0.01	-0.17	0.60	20.11
Total Foreign	18.22	18.23	18.23	18.22	1.61	1.76	1.73	1.68	29.31	32.17	31.46	30.58	-0.88	-2.80	-1.59	-4.95
FSU—12	9.85	9.80	9.65	9.65	1.42	1.47	1.42	1.40	13.97	14.42	13.68	13.48	-0.20	-1.47	-0.94	-6.53
Russia	8.54	8.39	8.30	8.30	1.32	1.38	1.33	1.33	11.24	11.54	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	-0.54	-4.67
Ukraine	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50	2.52	2.56	2.60	2.20	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.10	-0.20	-15.38	-0.20	-15.38
Belarus	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	2.17	2.28	2.27	2.27	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.90	1.81	1.88	1.53	0.16	0.30	0.32	0.26	-0.06	-18.75	-0.04	-13.04
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.08	3.06	3.21	3.19	1.95	2.28	2.08	2.04	6.02	6.98	6.67	6.50	-0.17	-2.55	-0.48	-6.93
Canada	1.24	1.35	1.40	1.40	2.28	2.67	2.29	2.29	2.82	3.60	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-11.11
Sweden	0.34	0.30	0.36	0.34	2.36	4.32	3.86	3.53	0.81	1.30	1.37	1.20	-0.17	-12.41	-0.09	-7.34
Australia	1.15	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.68	1.56	1.50	1.50	1.94	1.65	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.12
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.97
Other Foreign	5.12	5.21	5.20	5.20	1.79	2.01	2.07	1.99	9.16	10.46	10.79	10.34	-0.45	-4.17	-0.13	-1.20
China	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.50	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	0.64	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-6.25
European Union	1.26	1.31	1.31	1.31	2.85	3.18	3.30	3.22	3.58	4.16	4.33	4.23	-0.10	-2.31	0.07	1.63
France	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	4.24	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.29
Germany	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.40	3.67	4.72	4.75	4.50	1.31	1.70	1.90	1.80	-0.10	-5.26	0.10	5.88
Italy	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.28	2.57	2.31	2.31	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-16.67
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	5.00	5.00	5.39	5.39	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.00
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.86	2.07	2.24	2.09	2.22	2.71	2.98	2.78	-0.20	-6.72	0.07	2.59
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.00	3.24	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.07	27.27
Poland	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.65	1.84	2.34	2.46	2.15	1.23	1.50	1.60	1.40	-0.20	-12.50	-0.10	-6.67
Yugoslavia	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.12	1.80	1.77	1.67	1.67	0.09	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-13.04
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.34	3.16	3.64	3.24	3.24	1.06	1.20	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-8.33
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.39	3.75	3.75	2.50	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.30	-0.15	-33.33	-0.15	-33.33
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.93	2.00	2.00	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.14
Others	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.45	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	1.06	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.58

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	From last month	MMT	Percent	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT			
World	14.10	12.83	10.69	10.69	2.03	2.01	2.22	2.22	28.66	25.83	23.76	23.76	0.01	0.02	-2.07	-8.00
United States	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.85	1.71	1.79	1.79	0.30	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.03	11.03
Total Foreign	13.94	12.67	10.52	10.52	2.03	2.02	2.23	2.23	28.35	25.57	23.46	23.47	0.01	0.02	-2.10	-8.20
FSU—12	9.71	8.12	5.91	5.91	1.92	1.72	1.85	1.83	18.64	13.97	10.91	10.81	-0.10	-0.92	-3.15	-22.57
Russia	7.57	5.99	3.90	3.90	1.83	1.53	1.67	1.67	13.89	9.15	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	-2.65	-28.97
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.32	2.41	2.20	2.00	1.16	1.20	1.10	1.00	-0.10	-9.09	-0.20	-16.67
Belarus	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	3.06	2.93	2.80	2.80	3.06	3.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-6.67
Baltic States	0.35	0.42	0.40	0.40	2.23	1.98	2.20	2.20	0.79	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.05	5.90
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.15	1.92	1.88	1.80	1.80	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-10.00
Other Foreign	3.74	3.97	4.06	4.06	2.31	2.64	2.81	2.83	8.66	10.47	11.40	11.51	0.11	0.92	1.04	9.91
Eastern Europe	2.27	2.45	2.48	2.48	1.98	2.26	2.49	2.49	4.51	5.54	6.18	6.18	0.00	0.00	0.64	11.65
Hungary	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	2.00	1.57	2.22	2.22	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.09	81.82
Poland	2.03	2.20	2.20	2.20	1.96	2.27	2.50	2.50	3.98	5.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	10.00
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.67
European Union	1.06	1.07	1.14	1.14	3.17	3.73	3.81	3.90	3.37	3.99	4.35	4.45	0.10	2.30	0.45	11.37
Denmark	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.00	0.31	0.32	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.08	23.84
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.94	3.80	3.60	3.60	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-5.26
Germany	0.62	0.66	0.74	0.74	3.94	4.52	4.46	4.59	2.42	2.98	3.30	3.40	0.10	3.03	0.42	13.94
Spain	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.24	1.75	1.47	1.47	0.23	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-16.67
Other W. Europe	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.14	3.91	4.15	3.83	3.87	0.47	0.61	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.95	-0.08	-13.11
Austria	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.03	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.45
Sweden	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	4.12	4.60	4.13	4.13	0.14	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-28.26
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.39	1.47	1.47	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.02	8.70
Others	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.65	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.98

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	40.09	37.92	38.05	38.05	1.61	1.41	1.45	1.51	64.65	53.40	55.15	57.33	2.17	3.94	3.92	7.35
United States	4.92	3.84	3.76	3.76	4.57	3.76	4.15	4.46	22.46	14.42	15.62	16.80	1.17	7.51	2.37	16.44
Total Foreign	35.18	34.08	34.29	34.29	1.20	1.14	1.15	1.18	42.19	38.98	39.53	40.53	1.00	2.53	1.55	3.98
India	13.11	12.95	12.80	12.80	0.99	0.91	0.82	0.90	12.96	11.80	10.50	11.50	1.00	9.52	-0.30	-2.54
China	1.30	1.34	1.50	1.50	3.65	3.73	3.87	3.87	4.74	5.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.80	16.00
Mexico	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.62	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.39	2.38	2.04	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.94
Nigeria	4.80	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.83	3.80	3.70	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.70
Sudan	4.50	3.80	4.00	4.00	0.90	0.70	0.75	0.75	4.05	2.65	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	13.21
Argentina	0.75	0.69	0.70	0.70	4.00	3.29	3.57	3.57	3.00	2.26	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.24	10.62
Australia	0.43	0.50	0.70	0.70	1.28	1.51	2.00	2.00	0.55	0.76	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.64	84.94
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.41	1.30	1.24	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.17
Colombia	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.25	3.08	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.62	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.17
Venezuela	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.20	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.53	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	4.73	5.29	4.62	4.62	0.62	0.74	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-18.92
Yemen	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.65	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.92	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.00
Niger	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.30	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.10	28.57
Rep. of South Africa	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.89	2.50	2.50	0.43	0.50	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-25.00
Thailand	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.07	1.20	1.25	1.25	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.02	11.11
Others	21.93	20.98	21.33	21.33	1.33	1.29	1.35	1.35	29.08	27.00	28.83	28.83	0.00	0.00	1.83	6.79

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	145.19	144.27	143.93	144.46	3.59	3.60	3.57	3.59	352.53	350.37	346.72	350.20	3.48	1.00	-0.17	-0.05
United States	1.27	1.15	1.34	1.34	6.43	6.18	6.39	6.40	5.70	4.96	5.97	5.98	0.01	0.23	1.03	20.70
Total Foreign	143.92	143.12	142.59	143.12	3.57	3.58	3.54	3.57	346.83	345.41	340.75	344.22	3.47	1.02	-1.19	-0.35
Major Exporters	16.01	16.35	16.90	16.90	2.37	2.42	2.39	2.41	24.03	24.90	25.50	25.70	0.20	0.78	0.80	3.21
Thailand	9.18	8.70	9.20	9.20	2.17	2.12	2.14	2.17	13.15	12.20	13.00	13.20	0.20	1.54	1.00	8.20
Burma	4.86	5.44	5.50	5.50	2.76	2.77	2.82	2.82	7.77	8.75	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.86
Pakistan	1.97	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.37	2.69	2.39	2.39	3.12	3.95	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-11.39
Major Importers	14.58	14.48	14.03	14.03	4.17	4.15	4.15	4.13	40.57	40.08	38.98	38.73	-0.25	-0.64	-1.35	-3.37
Indonesia	11.10	11.00	10.54	10.54	4.34	4.38	4.35	4.35	31.35	31.32	29.80	29.80	0.00	0.00	-1.52	-4.85
Rep. of Korea	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.12	6.27	5.73	6.40	6.10	5.33	4.75	5.25	5.00	-0.25	-4.76	0.25	5.26
European Union	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.34	5.98	5.74	5.86	5.86	1.40	1.28	1.29	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.86
Iran	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.46	3.81	3.70	3.70	1.50	1.65	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.03
Nigeria	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	1.28	1.42	1.21	1.21	0.50	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-13.79
Other Foreign	112.68	111.63	110.98	111.51	3.68	3.70	3.66	3.69	281.46	279.66	275.43	278.95	3.52	1.28	-0.71	-0.25
China	32.09	30.36	30.00	30.00	5.80	5.85	5.79	5.79	130.35	124.39	121.50	121.50	0.00	0.00	-2.89	-2.32
India	41.40	42.20	41.50	42.00	2.63	2.77	2.66	2.75	72.61	78.00	73.50	77.00	3.50	4.76	-1.00	-1.28
Bangladesh	10.16	10.02	10.00	10.00	2.71	2.67	2.70	2.70	18.34	17.87	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.76
Vietnam	6.51	6.50	6.50	6.50	3.33	3.52	3.46	3.46	14.32	15.10	14.85	14.85	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-1.66
Japan	2.11	2.14	2.20	2.20	6.28	4.62	6.18	6.18	9.62	7.20	9.90	9.90	0.00	0.00	2.70	37.50
Brazil	4.38	4.28	4.25	4.25	2.26	2.44	2.35	2.35	6.73	7.10	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-4.23
Philippines	3.24	3.20	3.40	3.40	2.94	2.93	2.85	2.85	6.18	6.10	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.28
Taiwan	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.19	5.50	5.12	5.12	1.50	1.64	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-8.54
FSU-12	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.61	3.06	3.04	3.22	3.22	1.23	1.22	1.27	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.93
Russia	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	2.85	2.96	3.08	3.08	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	7.64	8.15	8.34	8.34	0.68	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	11.66	11.78	11.99	12.02	2.83	2.86	2.92	2.91	19.89	20.27	21.04	21.05	0.02	0.07	0.79	3.90

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	226.91 158.50 4.84 4.00	225.00 167.19 4.82 4.30	241.53 172.67 4.99 4.40	245.53 172.73 4.99 4.40	4.00 0.06 0.00 0.00	1.66 0.03 0.00 0.00	20.53 5.54 0.17 0.10	9.13 3.31 3.48 2.28
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	145.50 29.63	147.78 29.79	155.64 31.94	155.61 32.09	1.50 2.31	1.46 1.94	1.49 2.16	1.52 2.27	218.07 68.41	215.88 57.81	232.14 68.86	236.14 72.81	4.00 3.95	1.72 5.73	20.27 14.99	9.39 25.94
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ China Brazil India Argentina FSU—12 Russia Ukraine Uzbekistan Turkmenistan Canada European Union France Italy Germany Spain United Kingdom Indonesia Pakistan Eastern Europe Poland Romania Hungary Turkey Philippines Paraguay Mexico Others	115.87 23.83 11.93 27.92 7.64 9.00 3.71 1.79 1.67 0.57 3.54 5.71 1.71 0.48 1.07 1.47 0.42 2.07 3.31 2.63 0.42 0.73 0.48 1.41 0.07 1.29 0.46 15.06	117.99 24.09 12.58 28.34 8.13 8.88 3.66 1.78 1.63 0.57 4.86 5.58 1.44 0.29 1.09 1.74 0.38 2.15 3.27 2.45 0.35 0.67 0.43 1.21 0.07 1.46 0.36 14.57	123.70 25.05 13.01 29.30 8.64 8.79 3.67 1.79 1.50 0.57 6.74 5.62 1.67 0.40 1.16 1.32 0.41 2.19 3.27 2.32 0.35 0.61 0.45 1.35 0.08 1.42 0.53 15.40	123.52 24.90 12.95 29.30 8.64 8.79 3.67 1.79 1.50 0.57 6.74 5.62 1.67 0.40 1.16 1.32 0.41 2.19 3.27 2.32 0.35 0.61 0.45 1.35 0.08 1.42 0.53 15.43	1.29 1.39 1.96 0.81 1.93 1.15 1.01 1.35 1.42 1.25 1.47 2.06 2.33 2.78 2.62 1.02 2.73 1.23 1.05 1.50 1.81 1.02 1.74 1.43 0.74 1.57 1.71 0.91	1.34 1.59 2.01 0.79 2.02 1.13 0.92 1.33 1.52 1.29 1.51 1.92 2.35 2.93 2.81 0.73 2.83 1.25 0.93 1.50 1.70 1.19 1.74 1.47 0.76 1.40 1.88 0.94	1.32 1.48 1.94 0.79 1.95 1.20 1.01 1.43 1.58 1.30 1.39 2.10 2.34 2.93 2.78 1.00 2.68 1.24 1.11 1.59 1.86 1.13 1.96 1.47 0.72 1.50 1.46 0.93	1.32 1.49 1.93 0.79 1.95 1.20 1.01 1.43 1.58 1.30 1.39 2.10 2.34 2.93 2.78 0.99 2.68 1.24 1.11 1.65 1.86 1.24 1.96 1.47 0.72 1.50 1.77 0.92	149.66 33.04 23.38 22.68 14.76 10.32 3.74 2.42 2.38 0.71 5.20 11.77 3.99 1.34 2.79 1.50 1.15 2.54 3.49 3.96 0.76 0.75 0.84 2.02 0.05 2.02 0.80 13.64	158.06 38.29 25.33 22.31 16.40 10.05 3.35 2.38 2.49 0.74 7.33 10.72 3.38 0.86 3.06 1.28 1.06 2.69 3.05 3.67 0.60 0.79 0.75 1.77 0.06 2.04 0.67 13.69	163.28 36.98 25.22 23.29 16.83 10.57 3.70 2.57 2.37 0.74 9.34 11.82 3.91 1.17 3.22 1.32 1.11 2.73 3.61 3.69 0.65 0.76 0.88 1.98 0.06 2.13 0.77 14.28	163.34 37.07 24.99 23.29 16.83 10.57 3.70 2.57 2.37 0.74 9.34 11.79 3.91 1.17 3.22 1.32 1.11 2.73 3.61 3.82 0.65 0.76 0.88 1.98 0.06 2.13 0.94 14.20	0.06 0.09 -0.23 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.02 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.13 0.00 0.07 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.17 -0.08	0.03 0.24 -0.91 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.20 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 3.58 0.00 10.13 0.00 0.00 0.00 21.89 -0.54	5.27 -1.22 -0.34 0.98 0.42 0.52 0.35 0.19 -0.12 -0.00 2.01 1.08 0.53 0.31 0.16 0.03 0.05 0.04 0.56 0.15 0.05 -0.03 0.13 0.21 0.00 0.09 0.27 0.51	3.34 -3.19 -1.35 4.38 2.58 5.15 10.45 8.00 -4.67 -0.13 27.42 10.04 15.74 36.68 5.22 2.65 4.25 1.53 18.21 4.20 9.24 -3.91 17.18 11.63 7.27 4.21 40.66 3.74

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

August 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12
Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	From last month	From last year	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	56.63	60.17	63.06	62.85	2.07	1.92	1.98	2.03	116.98	115.25	124.57	127.75	3.19	2.56	12.51	10.85
United States	23.55	22.84	24.57	24.57	2.53	2.15	2.39	2.53	59.55	49.22	58.65	62.12	3.47	5.91	12.90	26.20
Total Foreign	33.08	37.33	38.48	38.28	1.74	1.77	1.71	1.71	57.44	66.03	65.92	65.64	-0.28	-0.42	-0.39	-0.59
Major Exporters																
Brazil	16.51	17.85	18.28	18.08	3.34	2.15	2.11	2.12	35.45	38.30	38.65	38.35	-0.30	-0.78	0.05	0.13
Argentina	10.63	11.40	11.70	11.50	2.12	2.15	2.08	2.09	22.50	24.50	24.30	24.00	-0.30	-1.23	-0.50	-2.04
Paraguay	4.90	5.40	5.50	5.50	2.29	2.22	2.27	2.27	11.20	12.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	4.17
	0.98	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.79	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.78
Other Foreign	16.58	19.48	20.21	20.21	1.33	1.42	1.35	1.35	21.99	27.73	27.27	27.29	0.02	0.07	-0.44	-1.59
China	7.22	9.70	9.70	9.70	1.43	1.58	1.42	1.42	10.30	15.31	13.80	13.80	0.00	0.00	-1.51	-9.86
Canada	0.56	0.72	0.83	0.83	2.48	2.57	2.41	2.41	1.39	1.85	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	8.11
Eastern Europe	0.30	0.20	0.18	0.18	1.06	1.29	1.40	1.52	0.32	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.02	8.00	0.01	3.45
European Union	0.42	0.23	0.32	0.32	2.84	3.21	3.18	3.18	1.18	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	36.14
India	3.63	4.20	4.60	4.60	0.86	0.93	0.91	0.91	3.11	3.90	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.30	7.69
Indonesia	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.50	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.65	1.70	1.72	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.18
FSU-12	0.79	0.75	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.86	0.95	0.95	0.63	0.65	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.09	13.60
Russia	0.65	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.78	0.80	0.92	0.92	0.51	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	20.72
Ukraine	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.78	1.25	1.13	1.13	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-10.00
Mexico	0.32	0.23	0.30	0.30	1.84	2.20	2.03	2.03	0.59	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	20.72
Thailand	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	1.40	1.28	1.39	1.39	0.48	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.05	11.11
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.71	1.16	1.38	1.38	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	8.91
Bolivia	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.30	1.96	1.93	1.83	1.83	0.47	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.77
Rep. of Korea	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	1.68	1.45	1.55	1.55	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	2.11	2.04	2.12	2.12	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.02	13.39
Others	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.77	1.38	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.00	1.07	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.80

TABLE 13
Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons						
World	32.34	30.49	31.95	0.98	0.96	1.00	31.60	29.18	31.84	0.81	2.54	3.47	11.88
United States	4.51	5.17	5.26	1.25	1.11	1.22	5.65	5.76	6.40	0.38	5.94	1.02	17.68
Total Foreign	27.83	25.32	26.69	0.93	0.93	0.95	25.94	23.43	25.45	0.43	1.69	2.45	10.46
China	6.84	5.00	5.40	1.12	1.27	1.30	7.66	6.37	7.03	0.19	2.66	0.85	13.34
FSU-12	2.89	2.82	2.70	1.27	1.36	1.41	3.68	3.84	3.80	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.83
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.58	2.37	2.48	2.36	0.00	0.00	-0.12	-4.68
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.30	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.13
Pakistan	2.84	2.80	2.80	1.09	0.94	1.14	3.08	2.62	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.56	21.20
India	7.54	7.32	7.70	0.62	0.55	0.58	4.67	4.01	4.44	0.00	0.00	0.43	10.65
Brazil	1.22	1.09	1.22	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.73	0.67	0.76	0.07	9.21	0.16	23.51
Turkey	0.64	0.56	0.57	1.40	1.60	1.59	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.23
African Franc Zone	1.24	1.14	1.24	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.96	0.88	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.03	3.42
Australia	0.26	0.27	0.28	2.02	1.64	1.51	0.53	0.44	0.42	-0.00	-0.71	-0.02	-4.55
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	1.50	1.83	1.86	0.54	0.68	0.58	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-15.00
Argentina	0.33	0.50	0.60	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.25	0.40	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.08	20.84
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.30	0.87	0.54	0.78	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.04	18.18
Greece	0.28	0.34	0.37	1.57	1.52	1.46	0.43	0.52	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.64
Syria	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.25	2.22	2.32	0.48	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	6.42
Mexico	0.04	0.03	0.14	1.79	1.61	0.37	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.17	338.00	0.17	338.00
Colombia	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.97	1.12	1.03	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02	23.00
Sudan	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.99	0.83	0.79	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	2.62	2.28	2.59	0.57	0.52	0.53	1.48	1.19	1.36	0.04	2.94	0.21	17.42

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.34	19.47	19.51	19.52	1.19	1.22	1.20	1.20	23.03	23.77	23.40	23.42	0.02	0.09	-0.35	-1.47
United States	0.68	0.68	0.65	0.66	2.87	2.25	2.69	2.79	1.94	1.54	1.75	1.85	0.10	5.76	0.31	20.47
Total Foreign	18.66	18.79	18.85	18.85	1.13	1.18	1.15	1.14	21.09	22.23	21.65	21.57	-0.08	-0.37	-0.66	-2.99
India	8.35	8.35	8.40	8.40	1.06	0.89	0.93	0.93	8.85	7.40	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	5.41
China	2.99	3.38	3.20	3.20	1.99	2.49	2.28	2.28	5.95	8.42	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	-1.12	-13.30
Indonesia	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.67	1.43	1.51	1.49	1.49	0.89	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.04
Senegal	0.93	0.78	0.85	0.85	0.63	0.81	0.82	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.70	0.64	-0.07	-9.29	0.01	1.60
Burma	0.48	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.89	0.43	0.37	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.83
Argentina	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	1.91	1.92	1.78	1.78	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.15	1.05	1.64	0.97	0.97	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-22.22
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.69	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.16	1.26	1.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	-0.02	-12.50	-0.01	-4.55
Mexico	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.31	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.92	1.94	1.97	1.97	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.56	1.58	1.61	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.77

TABLE 15
Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	17.58	17.85	18.38	18.38	1.21	1.17	1.24	1.25	21.32	20.94	22.85	22.96	0.11	0.48	2.01	9.62
United States	0.84	1.01	1.33	1.33	1.41	1.16	1.40	1.40	1.18	1.18	1.87	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.69	58.49
Total Foreign	16.74	16.84	17.05	17.05	1.20	1.17	1.23	1.24	20.14	19.76	20.98	21.09	0.11	0.52	1.33	6.70
FSU-12	4.99	5.02	5.01	5.01	1.14	1.05	1.15	1.15	5.69	5.30	5.77	5.77	0.00	0.00	0.47	8.93
Russia	2.89	2.92	2.90	2.90	1.06	0.94	1.03	1.03	3.07	2.76	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	8.81
Ukraine	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.39	1.34	1.45	1.45	2.28	2.20	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.20	9.09
Argentina	2.30	2.10	2.40	2.40	1.35	1.79	1.50	1.50	3.10	3.75	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-4.00
European Union	2.63	2.84	2.54	2.54	1.51	1.21	1.56	1.56	3.98	3.44	3.97	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.53	15.31
France	0.99	0.82	0.90	0.90	2.14	2.04	2.20	2.20	2.11	1.67	1.98	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.31	18.56
Spain	1.37	1.70	1.22	1.22	0.98	0.71	0.95	0.95	1.34	1.22	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-4.86
Italy	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.17	2.16	2.22	2.18	2.18	0.26	0.26	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.11	42.31
Eastern Europe	1.71	1.70	1.59	1.59	1.42	1.37	1.45	1.52	2.43	2.34	2.31	2.42	0.11	4.76	0.08	3.60
Hungary	0.43	0.39	0.40	0.40	1.77	1.79	2.00	2.00	0.76	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	14.29
Romania	0.56	0.59	0.56	0.56	1.10	1.18	1.13	1.25	0.62	0.70	0.63	0.70	0.07	11.11	0.00	0.57
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.18	1.86	2.00	1.89	2.00	0.36	0.40	0.34	0.36	0.02	5.88	-0.04	-10.00
Bulgaria	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.40	1.21	0.94	1.10	1.13	0.58	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.01	2.27	0.01	2.27
Czechoslovakia	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.30	2.00	2.00	2.20	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.01	10.00	0.01	10.00
China	0.81	0.71	0.75	0.75	1.82	1.77	1.80	1.80	1.47	1.25	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.10	8.00
Turkey	0.70	0.58	0.70	0.70	1.40	1.29	1.32	1.32	0.98	0.75	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.18	23.33
India	2.09	2.30	2.40	2.40	0.57	0.65	0.63	0.63	1.19	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.91	1.10	0.95	0.95	0.36	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-9.52
Australia	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.83	0.88	1.00	1.00	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.06	52.38
Burma	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.71	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	16.67
Others	0.89	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.88	0.98	0.98	0.78	0.82	0.91	0.91	-0.00	-0.00	0.09	10.45

TABLE 16
Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	From last month	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent	MMT Percent
World	19.62	19.80	22.74	1.28	1.35	1.30	25.14	26.73	29.48	-0.12	-0.41	2.63 9.84
United States	0.06	0.08	0.13	1.55	1.51	1.53	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.08 64.41
Total Foreign	19.56	19.72	22.62	1.28	1.35	1.30	25.05	26.61	29.17	-0.12	-0.42	2.55 9.60
India	6.31	6.17	6.20	0.77	0.89	0.86	4.87	5.50	5.35	0.00	0.00	-0.15 -2.73
China	5.98	5.30	5.70	1.28	1.31	1.25	7.65	6.94	7.50	-0.10	-1.33	0.46 6.63
Canada	2.90	4.06	5.82	1.27	1.33	1.24	3.69	5.40	7.20	0.00	0.00	1.80 33.33
European Union	2.31	2.14	2.36	2.62	2.78	2.64	6.06	5.97	6.24	-0.02	-0.38	0.25 4.19
France	0.69	0.57	0.68	2.64	2.78	2.54	1.81	1.57	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.15 9.87
Germany	1.00	1.01	1.02	2.61	2.83	2.80	2.62	2.85	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.01 0.35
United Kingdom	0.42	0.38	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05 4.25
Denmark	0.17	0.16	0.17	2.39	2.54	2.34	0.41	0.42	0.38	-0.04	-9.86	-0.04 -10.07
Eastern Europe	0.61	0.54	0.54	1.97	1.98	2.08	1.20	1.07	1.13	0.00	0.18	0.06 5.72
Poland	0.42	0.35	0.35	1.81	1.70	1.86	0.76	0.60	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05 9.24
Czechoslovakia	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00
FSU-12	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.96	0.92	0.87	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.01 -4.06
Russia	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.93	0.85	0.83	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00 4.17
Sweden	0.13	0.14	0.15	1.94	2.20	2.27	0.25	0.31	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.03 8.28
Pakistan	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00
Finland	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.80	1.81	1.81	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00
Others	0.26	0.35	0.52	1.62	1.65	1.33	0.42	0.57	0.69	-0.00	-0.00	0.12 20.56

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.84	4.82	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.17	3.48
Philippines	2.14	2.01	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.09	4.58
Indonesia	1.19	1.27	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.79
India	0.49	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
Mexico	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.00
Sri Lanka	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.10
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.00	4.30	4.40	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.28
Malaysia	2.14	2.22	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.70
Indonesia	0.86	1.03	1.07	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.39
Nigeria	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-8.93
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33
Thailand	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	18.33
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
PALM OIL								
World	13.01	13.71	14.11	14.11	0.00	0.00	0.39	2.87
Malaysia	7.13	7.40	7.60	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.70
Indonesia	3.25	3.65	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.15	4.11
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-5.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61
Colombia	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.06
Thailand	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.05	18.96
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.44

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TABLE 18
Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From Last Month			
	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	1992/93	1993/94	July	Aug.	From Last Month	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	32.62	30.51	31.97	32.43	552	543	572	576	82.71	76.12	83.91	85.79	1.88	2.24	9.67	12.70
United States	4.51	5.17	5.26	5.40	783	680	745	774	16.22	16.15	18.00	19.20	1.19	6.64	3.05	18.89
Total Foreign	28.11	25.33	26.71	27.03	515	515	537	536	66.49	59.98	65.91	66.60	0.69	1.04	6.62	11.04
Major Exporters	17.28	15.06	15.57	15.86	620	649	683	678	49.25	44.88	48.88	49.42	0.54	1.10	4.54	10.11
China	6.84	5.00	5.40	5.55	659	749	766	765	20.70	17.20	19.00	19.50	0.50	2.63	2.30	13.37
Pakistan	2.84	2.80	2.80	2.80	543	468	568	568	7.07	6.02	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	1.28	21.18
Sudan	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	395	358	408	408	0.28	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	20.00
Turkey	0.64	0.56	0.57	0.57	901	1038	1031	1031	2.64	2.67	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.28
FSU—12	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	701	743	766	766	9.30	9.60	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-1.04
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	784	830	856	856	6.00	6.20	5.90	5.90	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-4.84
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	684	702	707	707	1.79	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.65	0.61	0.63	0.63	505	550	605	605	1.51	1.55	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.20	12.90
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	988	1102	1124	1124	1.62	1.88	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.28	-14.98
African Franc Zone	1.24	1.14	1.24	1.24	438	447	461	468	2.50	2.34	2.63	2.67	0.04	1.52	0.32	13.89
Southern Hemisphere	2.34	2.22	2.40	2.53	479	481	532	503	5.14	4.91	5.85	5.85	0.00	0.00	0.94	19.05
Argentina	0.33	0.50	0.60	0.60	446	468	472	472	0.67	1.08	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.22	20.93
Australia	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	1424	1160	1400	1244	1.71	1.43	1.80	1.60	-0.20	-11.11	0.17	12.04
Brazil	1.49	1.09	1.22	1.35	310	373	376	371	2.11	1.86	2.10	2.30	0.20	9.52	0.44	23.66
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.30	0.30	536	324	472	472	0.65	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.10	17.97
Major Importers	0.43	0.42	0.47	0.48	849	869	830	831	1.69	1.67	1.80	1.82	0.02	1.11	0.15	8.85
Other Foreign	10.40	9.85	10.66	10.70	326	297	311	313	15.55	13.43	15.24	15.36	0.13	0.82	1.93	14.38
India	7.54	7.32	7.70	7.70	316	280	294	294	10.93	9.40	10.40	10.40	0.00	0.00	1.00	10.64
Others	2.85	2.54	2.96	3.00	353	346	356	361	4.62	4.03	4.84	4.96	0.13	2.58	0.93	23.12

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TABLE 19

The table below presents a 13-year record of the difference between the August projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the August projection and the final estimate have averaged 13.2 million tons (2.6 percent) and ranged from -32.1 to 10.7 million tons. The August projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 6 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1993/94 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
<i>WHEAT</i>	Percent	---- Million metric tons ----			Number of years 2/	
World	2.6	13.2	-32.1	10.7	7	6
U.S.	2.1	1.4	-3.4	4.2	6	7
Foreign	2.8	12.6	31.1	12.0	7	6
<i>COARSE GRAINS 3/</i>						
World	1.7	13.5	-39.5	26.9	9	4
U.S.	5.7	10.9	-21.2	31.4	9	4
Foreign	1.8	10.3	-21.9	13.8	7	6
<i>RICE (Milled)</i>						
World	2.3	7.3	-24.4	3.5	8	5
U.S.	5.1	0.2	-0.4	0.4	8	5
Foreign	2.3	7.3	-24.7	3.8	8	5
<i>SOYBEANS</i>						
World	2.8	2.7	-6.7	5.0	7	6
U.S.	5.0	2.6	-3.8	5.7	6	7
Foreign	6.1	2.9	-6.2	6.1	6	7
		---- Million 480-lb. bales ----				
<i>COTTON</i>						
World	4.7	3.8	-11.1	10.5	7	6
U.S.	5.3	0.7	-1.9	2.4	8	4
Foreign	4.8	3.2	-10.7	10.2	5	7
<i>UNITED STATES</i>		----- Million bushels -----				
<i>CORN</i>	6.2	385	-717	1,079	8	5
<i>SORGHUM</i>	6.3	45	-82	83	9	4
<i>BARLEY</i>	5.0	23	-63	67	6	7
<i>OATS</i>	6.2	21	-26	57	5	8

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 13 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

August 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

AUGUST 11, 1994



1 - CANADA

A drying trend in the southwestern Prairies reduced moisture for grains and oilseeds advancing through reproduction, with periodic heat adding to the stress.

2 - UNITED STATES

Timely rain and above normal temperatures favored pollination of corn and rapid crop growth east of the Rockies. Record flood levels caused spotty crop damage in the southern Georgia-Alabama-Florida Panhandle region. Record hot, dry weather stressed western crops and west Texas cotton.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In southern Brazil, early-July frost caused additional damage to coffee and possibly winter wheat. Near to above normal July rainfall benefited winter wheat across Argentina and southern Brazil.

4 - EUROPE

Hot, dry weather hastened winter grain harvesting but stressed corn, sugarbeets and other immature crops. Recent cooler weather and scattered showers in the northeast eased deteriorating crop conditions.

5 - FSU-WESTERN

Mostly dry weather and periodic heat over southern Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic States favored winter grain harvesting but adversely affected summer crop development.

6 - FSU-NEW LANDS

Periodic rain in July reversed June's unfavorably dry pattern over Russia and Kazakhstan, improving growing conditions for spring grains.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon continued its northward progress. Except for the southern interior, moisture reserves are adequate to abundant in major oilseed, grain, and cotton areas, with localized flooding in primary rice and soybean areas. In the south, rain is needed in major groundnut, cotton, and soybean areas as crops approach reproductive stages of development.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Excessive rains caused flooding across southern China, while portions of east-central China, South Korea, and Japan experienced hot, dry weather. However, recent rains increased rice irrigation supplies in South Korea. Near normal July rainfall favored summer crops across the North China Plain and Manchuria.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

A July drying trend over central Thailand left rainfed rice and corn areas too dry for secondary plantings. Near- to below-normal rainfall elsewhere in Indochina helped abate flooding. Continuing drought in Java reduced prospects for corn and secondary rice. In the Philippines, inundating rain flooded some northern rice areas.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Drought continued across southern Australia, delaying wheat planting and hindering establishment. Below normal July rainfall prevailed across the western and southern wheat areas. However, recent rains boosted soil moisture across the west.

WEATHER BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: DROUGHT CONTINUES IN EAST

From July 12 through August 11, 1994, drought continued across the winter wheat growing areas of Queensland and northern New South Wales. Dry soils caused a reduction in planted area and also hindered wheat establishment. Producers, waiting for rain, delayed planting past the last reasonable planting dates of early August. Elsewhere, light-to-moderate rainfall maintained favorable conditions for semi-dormant winter grains in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales; amounts ranged from 5 to 40 millimeters per week. Rainfall was widespread, but light (5 to 25 millimeters per week) across Western Australia during July 11 - 30, providing adequate moisture for winter wheat. From July 31 through August 6, more substantial rain (16 to 45 millimeters) fell across the west, again boosting soil moisture. Temperatures were near normal across the west during July 12 - August 11. In the east, temperatures were above normal during July 12 - 16 and below normal during July 17 - August 11. Northern New South Wales and southern Queensland were unseasonably cold during July 31 - August 11, with temperatures reaching 3 to 5 degrees C below normal.

INDIA: STRONG MONSOON CONTINUES

This year's Indian monsoon continues to be very strong as of August 11, 1994. The U.S. agricultural attache in New Delhi, on August 10, reported: "At the halfway point, the 1994 Monsoon is shaping up as one of the best ever. Cumulative rainfall in major rice and peanut growing areas is well above normal and the best since 1988. Rainfall across major corn, millet, and sorghum areas is the best since at least 1979. However, a late season dry spell could quickly change current crop conditions, particularly in rainfed areas. "

During July 10 - 16, 1994, moderate-to-heavy showers (25 to 100 millimeters) fell across most crop areas of eastern, central, and northern India. Torrential showers (200 to 500 millimeters) fell across portions of the western groundnut areas (Gujarat) and eastern rainfed rice areas (Madhya Pradesh and Orissa), producing flooding. However, during this week, interior southern India received only light showers (less than 10 millimeters). During the following week of July 17 - 23, extremely heavy rain (100 to 250 millimeters) caused additional flooding in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Moderate-to-heavy rain (45 to 104 millimeters) kept Gujarat's topsoil excessively wet. From July 24 through August 11, rainfall was lighter in Gujarat (8 to 40 millimeters per week), providing much needed relief for drenched groundnuts, soybeans, and cotton, while heavy rainfall (50 to 100 millimeters per week) continued across the northern crop areas. As of August 11, portions of interior southern India are trending dry. Important coarse grain, cotton, and groundnut areas of Maharashtra and northern Karnataka need more moisture as crops advance through reproduction.

INDONESIA: SEVERE DROUGHT CONTINUES

The main rainy season in Indonesia normally occurs from October through May. During the "non-rainy" season Indonesia, especially Java, usually receives most of its rain from afternoon thunderstorms. However, through July 1994, the non-rainy season rainfall has been less than 50 percent of normal across southern Sumatra and close to non-existent across Java. This dryness seriously taxed moisture reserves for rice and corn in secondary cropping areas. Java was almost completely dry for eight consecutive weeks during June and July 1994. Widely scattered, but light rain (5 to 19 millimeters) fell across southern Indonesia during the week of July 31 through August 6, but provided little relief for the secondary grains. Production of these secondary crops will be reduced due to lower yields as well as reduced planted area. The negative impact of the drought would be much greater except that about 85 percent of these off-season crops are irrigated.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BELIZE: LEAF MINER DISCOVERED IN CITRUS ORCHARDS

The Citrus Research and Education Institute (CREI) of the Citrus Growers Association and the Plant Protection Section of the Ministry of Agriculture (MAF) of Belize have confirmed the discovery of the citrus leaf miner in Belizean citrus orchards, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Guatemala City. Researchers believe the insect arrived in Belize about six months ago because the insects were found only on recent leaf growth. Almost all groves are affected to some extent and many nurseries have been hit severely. Since the leaf miner is new to Belize, analysts from the CREI and the MAF are unsure of how to effectively control the pest or gauge the long-term impact on the citrus industry. However, preliminary projections indicate that the leaf miner infestation will cost the citrus industry more than US\$1.5 million annually in pest control expenditures and lost export earnings.

CANADA: DAIRY COMMISSION ANNOUNCES INCREASES IN MILK SUPPORTS

On July 28, the Canadian Dairy Commission announced an increase in the production quota for milk, an increase in target returns for milk, and an increase in the support price for non-fat dry milk (NDM). These changes became effective at the beginning of the 1994/95 dairy year (August 1994/July 1995).

The milk production quota increase was a 2.5-percent increase in the quota for industrial (processing) milk production. Rising consumption of domestic dairy products appears to be the major factor behind this increase. Target returns for milk, which are based on production costs but act as a market floor, were increased from C\$50.76 to C\$52.28 per 100 liters of milk containing 3.6 kilograms of fat. The support price for NDM was increased from C\$3.50 to C\$3.71 per kilogram. Support prices for butter were not changed. Relatively stronger demand for low-fat dairy products appears to be the reason the NDM support price was increased, while the support price for butter was held constant.

Note: C\$1.00 = US\$0.73

COTE D'IVOIRE: COCOA CROP PROSPECTS REMAIN FAVORABLE

As of late-July, the outlook for the 1994/95 cocoa crop in Cote d'Ivoire was favorable as there was an abundance of cherelles and the potential for a main crop the same size as in 1993/94, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Abidjan. While rainfall was slightly below normal in June and significantly below average through July 20, soil moisture was average-to-good. Since July 20, rainfall amounts have varied from 10 to 35 millimeters. The 1993/94 main crop is estimated at 700,000 tons; the mid-crop is forecast at 140,000 tons. USDA will release its preliminary forecast of the 1994/95 crop in October 1994.

EUROPEAN UNION: APPLE TREE GRUBBING PROPOSAL ADOPTED

During meetings July 18 and 19, held as part of the Council of Ministers' session on the agricultural price package for 1994/95, the EU Commission adopted a payment scheme for grubbing (uprooting) apple trees. Growers will receive a 5,000 ECU per hectare payment when whole orchards are grubbed, and 3,500 ECU per hectare for partial grubbing. Under the new scheme, Member States are given the option not to apply the program for market, environmental, or employment reasons. The grubbing scheme is used to control the supply of apples and pears managed under the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). A significant reduction in the number of bearing trees would reduce the European supply of apples, increase domestic prices, and potentially provide new export opportunities for U.S. apples. The Commission plans to announce an overall proposal for CAP reform for horticultural products in the near future.

ISRAEL: DECIDUOUS FRUIT PRODUCTION REDUCED BY HEATWAVE

Following an abnormally warm winter, Israel's deciduous fruit sector was hit by a destructive heatwave at the height of the flowering period, according to the U.S. agricultural attache reporting from Athens. The main fruits affected were peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, apples, and pears. Although estimates for stone fruit and pears are not yet available, Ministry of Agriculture analysts are projecting that production of these fruits during the 1994/95 season will be half the long-term average. Apple production for 1994/95 is forecast at 70,000 tons, 30 percent below average.

Table grape vineyards in the Jordan Valley also sustained damage, but production from vines in other grape-exporting regions is projected up from last year. The shortage of other summer fruit is expected to increase the demand for table grapes and reduce the quantities of grapes exported and delivered for processing into raisins.

The Government has taken a number of steps designed to mitigate market pressures, including allowing the entry of 15,000 tons of plums and grapes from the West Bank and channeling low-grade fruit to the fresh market instead of processors. This diversion includes grapes and plums for drying and apples for the production of apple concentrate. Another government measure includes cutting back on exports of plums, mangoes, and grapes.

ISRAEL: FRUIT PRODUCTION, AVERAGE AND ESTIMATED FRESH SALES (1,000 Metric tons)

<u>Fruit</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Fresh Sales</u>	
	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>1994/95</u>
Apples	128	132	89	65
Pears	21	32	19	15
Peaches, Nectarines	51	59	37	25
Plums	29	28	18	10
Apricots	13	12	na	na
Table Grapes	51	46	31	41

JAPAN: FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION CUT BY DROUGHT AND RECORD
TEMPERATURES

Fruit and vegetable production will be down in 1994 due to drought and record high temperatures since early-July, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Tokyo. Although fruit sizes are likely to be smaller-than-normal, this year's fruit should taste better because of the higher sugar levels generated by the heat.

Fresh vegetable production is expected to be 10 to 15 percent below normal. The summer onion crop, grown mainly in western Japan, was down 3 percent which caused a run-up in wholesale prices. The fall onion harvest in Hokkaido, which begins in late-August, is expected to be down 14 percent from last year with primarily below-average bulb sizes. Since processors prefer large-sized onions, they are expected to meet some of their requirements via imports.

Vegetable production estimates for 1994 are as follows in metric tons:

Onions, Fall	618,500
Onions, Summer	423,000
Cabbage	450,000
Cucumbers	400,000
Tomatoes	350,000
Eggplant	320,000
Summer and Fall Lettuce	200,000
Carrots	150,000
Spinach	18,000

TAIWAN: TYPHOON TIM HITS CROP, LIVESTOCK, AND FORESTRY SECTORS

Typhoon Tim hit Taiwan on July 9 and 10. Its devastating winds and heavy rains caused an estimated NT\$1.8 billion in damage to the agricultural sector, according to authorities at the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Damage to crops is projected at NT\$1.7 billion. Preliminary assessments indicate that the forestry and livestock sectors will each sustain losses of NT\$15.0 million. The typhoon also resulted in NT\$53.0 million in damage to Taiwan's soil conservation works.

Note: NT\$1.0 = US\$0.037

UNITED KINGDOM: BEEF SECTOR ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY NEW RULES ON BSE

Recently adopted European rules designed to curtail the spread of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), or Mad Cow Disease, are expected to have a significant impact on the United Kingdom's (U.K.) cattle markets and beef trade. The new rules, which went into effect on July 28, 1994, require that: (1) bone-in beef exports include an official health certificate that shows the beef originated from farms that have been free of BSE for six years; (2) boneless beef exports exclude all nervous and lymphatic tissues; and, (3) exports of live animals be limited to calves under six months of age and that these calves be slaughtered in the importing country before they reach six months of age.

The new rules present a serious hardship for the U.K. beef sector, in general, and beef exporters, in particular, since normally over a tenth of the U.K.'s domestic beef production is exported, mostly to other EU countries. Bone-in beef accounted for 84 percent of U.K. beef exports to the EU during 1993; 70 percent of that beef was from cull dairy cows. Older animals, like cull dairy cows, are least likely to qualify for a health certificate because often they have been on more than one farm and it is difficult to trace their history.

There are two problems with respect to the new rule on boneless beef: (1) the capacity of the U.K.'s beef deboning operations is limited; and, (2) French meat packers, the largest U.K. outlet for boneless beef, prefer to do their own deboning.

The rule on live animal trade is not a major change. Consequently, there should be little or no impact on trade.

BSE, identified only in the mid-1980's and found mainly in the U.K., is an infectious, slow-developing disease that attacks the brain and nervous system of cattle; hence the name, Mad Cow Disease. Scientists say it often takes five years or more after infection for BSE to develop. Scrapie, a similar disease and perhaps the forerunner of BSE, has a long history of infecting sheep in a wide range of countries. Scrapie and BSE are caused by an infectious agent called a prion, which is smaller than a virus and lacks both RNA and DNA. The spread of this disease from sheep to cattle is thought to have resulted from the now banned practice of feeding cattle sheep bone meal.

Statistics through May 1994 show that a total of 128,879 cows from 31,395 U.K. farms have been destroyed because they were believed to have been infected with BSE. In terms of farms, reportedly one-fifth of all farms with cattle and half the dairy farms in the U.K. have been infected with BSE.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS AND CROP CONDITIONS

Based upon August 1 conditions, corn production in the United States is forecast at 234.1 million tons, up 45 percent from 1993/94, but 3 percent below the record volume produced in 1992/93. Soybean production is forecast at a record 62.1 million tons, up 26 percent from the previous year. Wheat production is forecast at 64.9 million tons, down 1 percent from 1993/94. Milled rice production is forecast at a record 6.0 million tons, up 21 percent from 1993/94. Cotton production is forecast at a record 19.2 million bales, up 19 percent from last season.

Cool weather in the Central United States slowed the rate of crop development when compared to normal. The early-spring planting set the row crops far enough ahead of schedule so that the slower pace of crop development in July still left the Nation's row crops ahead of the average. The lack of precipitation, combined with hotter-than-normal weather in the Western States, rapidly matured the small grains. July started with corn silking and sorghum heading just beginning. By the end of the month, cotton squaring was complete, while corn doughing and rice heading were starting.

July began with torrential rains from Tropical Storm Alberto, which caused flooding and interrupted field activities from the Florida Panhandle to Georgia. A storm system originated over the Dakotas and passed through the Great Lakes region, slowing the wheat harvest. Later in the month, continued rain and hot weather in the deep South increased disease problems and delayed harvest activity. In the Corn Belt, cool weather improved corn and soybean conditions, but many States continued to report short soil moisture supplies. In the central Great Plains, the winter wheat harvest was slowed by scattered rain storms, but harvesting was already more than half completed for the Nation.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS AND CROP CONDITIONS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress and crop condition report for the week ending August 7, 1994.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % harvested	94	85	90
SPRING WHEAT: % harvested	17	2	20
SOYBEANS: % bloom	90	72	78
SOYBEANS: % set pods	67	33	46
CORN: % doughing	41	18	29
COTTON: % set bolls	87	84	80
COTTON: % bolls opening	7	6	6
RICE: % headed	68	42	49
RICE: % harvested	8	3	6

U.S.CROP CONDITIONS

	<u>SPRING WHEAT</u> PERCENT		<u>SOYBEANS</u> PERCENT		<u>SORGHUM</u> PERCENT	
	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>
EXCELLENT	8	13	16	5	9	12
GOOD	50	57	63	40	60	46
FAIR	33	26	19	39	26	34
POOR	7	3	2	13	5	8
VERY POOR	2	1	0	3	0	0

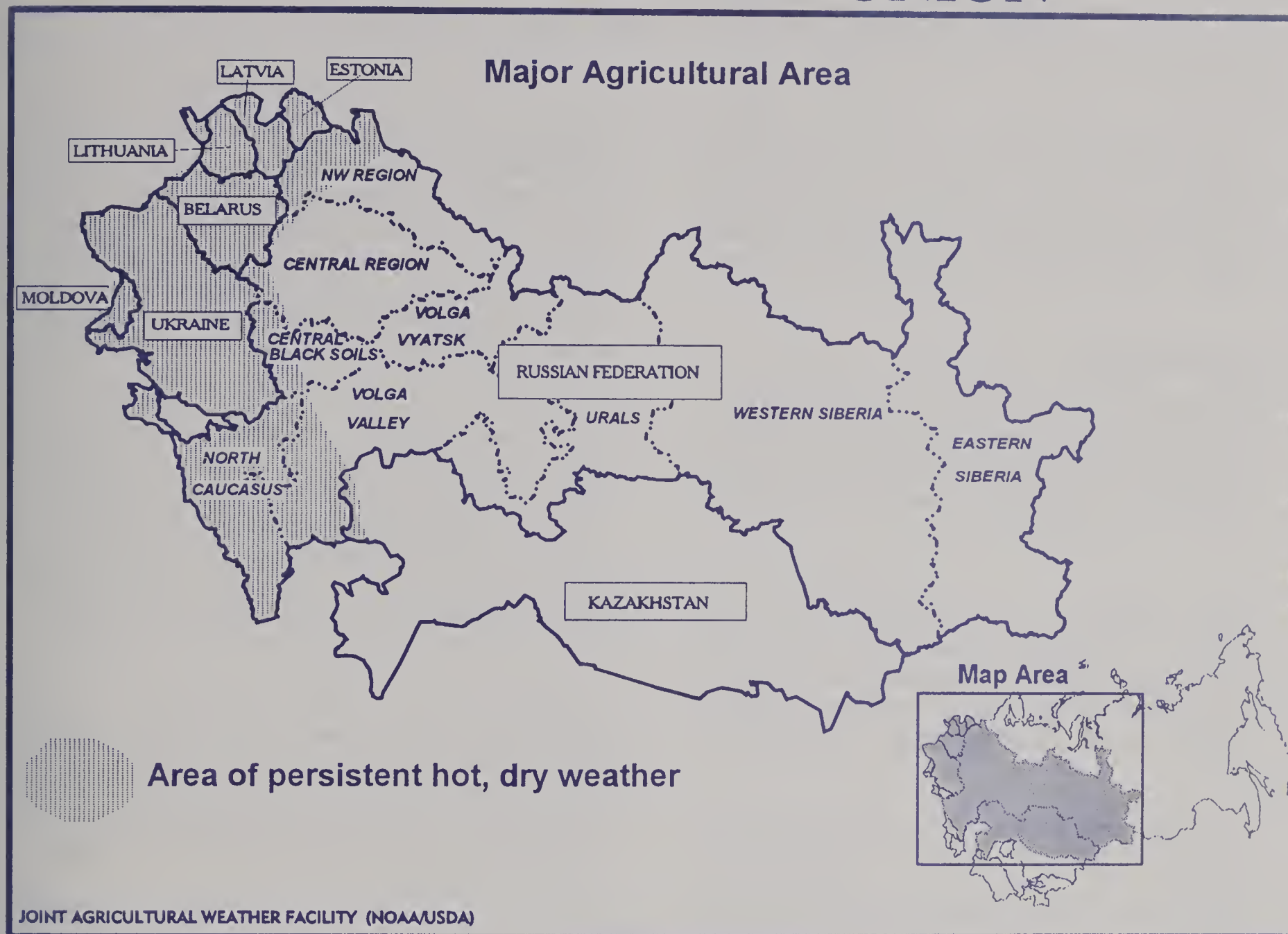
	<u>COTTON</u> PERCENT		<u>RICE</u> PERCENT		<u>CORN</u> PERCENT	
	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>
EXCELLENT	10	7	4	0	25	9
GOOD	50	50	78	74	59	43
FAIR	33	38	18	25	14	30
POOR	7	5	0	1	2	15
VERY POOR	0	0	0	0	0	3

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

Well below-normal precipitation in July over most of southern Russia, Ukraine, the Baltic States, and Moldova continued a drying trend that began in mid-June. Although the dryness created ideal conditions for the maturation and harvesting of winter grains, it adversely affected the development of corn, spring barley, and oats. Furthermore, periodic heat in July (maximum temperatures ranging from 33 to 37 degrees Celsius) over western Ukraine and the Baltic States increased stress on the crops. Temperatures were normal over eastern Ukraine and North Caucasus in Russia. Above-normal precipitation in July over northeastern Russia (eastern portion of the Central Region and Volga Vyatsk) continued June's favorable moisture for spring grains in the filling stage. However, unseasonably cool weather in these areas slowed crop development. Since early-August, generally dry weather over most areas favored rapid harvesting, but continued to stress corn in the major producing areas of Ukraine and North Caucasus.

In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, periodic rain in July reversed June's dry pattern over Kazakhstan and Western Siberia in Russia. Above-normal precipitation fell over most spring grain areas, generally improving growing conditions. Unseasonably cool weather accompanied the rainfall, slowing crop development. Since early-August, light-to-moderate rain continued over most of Russia and Kazakhstan. However, conditions were likely becoming too wet in the Urals region of Russia, where rainfall has been persistent and locally heavy.

FORMER SOVIET UNION



Highlights: July 12 - August 10, 1994

- o Persistent dryness and periodic heat since mid-June over Ukraine and the Baltic States favored winter grain harvesting but adversely affected spring crop development. The dryness also reduced prospects for corn in the North Caucasus region of Russia.
- o Periodic rain in July in Kazakhstan reversed June's unfavorable dryness, improving conditions for spring grains.
- o Conditions are becoming too wet in the Urals where rainfall has continued well above normal since June.

POULTRY MEAT AND EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Poultry meat production for 1994 in selected countries is estimated at 41.5 million tons, 6 percent above 1993. Output is forecast to rise an additional 4 percent in 1995, to 43.3 million tons. In both years, the United States and China will account for most of the increase.

BROILER MEAT

Output of broiler meat, the largest component of total poultry meat production, is estimated up 5 percent in 1994, to 30.1 million tons. Output in 1995 is forecast to expand another 5 percent, to 31.5 million tons.

North America: In the United States, 1994 broiler production is estimated at 10.6 million tons, up 6 percent from 1993. The upturn reflects strengthening demand precipitated by recovery in the domestic and foreign markets. A slightly slower rate of growth is forecast for 1995.

Canadian broiler production is projected to expand 14 percent in 1994, to 700,000 tons, and 4 percent in 1995, to 725,000 tons. Following a period of high producer prices and continuing supply shortages due to years of conservative adjustments in the production quotas, Canada's Chicken Marketing Agency reacted to demand-side pressures and sharply increased provincial production quotas for the May - August 1994 period. The quota for the largest producing province, Ontario, was raised approximately 20 percent. Because the provincial production quotas limited growth for many decades, Ontario's poultry output may be only two-thirds what it should be based on patterns of development in the United States. Although the production quotas for 1995 have not yet been announced, larger allocations are anticipated.

Mexico's output of broilers is forecast to remain stable in 1994 and 1995 at 1.04 million tons, only 1 percent above 1993. Since late-1993, the Mexican broiler industry has been hit by several severe outbreaks of avian influenza.

South America: Brazil's 1994 broiler production is estimated at 3.4 million tons, up 8 percent from 1993. A 10-percent increase is forecast for 1995. The projected upturn in production reflects growing domestic and foreign demand. Additionally, the Government's new economic plan should improve consumer purchasing power which will further strengthen demand for broiler meat.

Broiler production in Argentina for 1994 is estimated at 630,000 tons compared to 620,000 tons in 1993, a 2-percent increase. Output in 1995 is forecast at 635,000 tons. Reportedly, Argentine broiler prices are below the cost of production. Producers claim their prices had to drop in order for them to compete with low-priced imports from Brazil.

European Union: Broiler production in the European Union (EU) during 1994 is estimated at 5.1 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993. Growth of less than 1 percent is forecast for 1995. Most EU countries are experiencing a period of slow economic growth which is limiting demand for broilers.

French broiler production in 1994 is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up slightly from 1993. A moderate decline in production is anticipated in 1995. The increase in output during 1994 was stimulated by stronger demand from other EU countries and some increase in domestic use. The decline in production forecast for 1995 is based on a projected lower volume of subsidized exports due to the GATT accord.

Broiler production in Germany is forecast at 352,000 tons in 1994 and essentially the same level in 1995. The stagnation in this sector is due to weak domestic demand--a normal response when the general economy is sluggish.

Spanish broiler production in 1994 is estimated at 780,000 tons, up 2 percent from 1993. A 3-percent increase is forecast for 1995. To date, profit margins for Spanish producers have been favorable, but drought-reduced grain crops in

1994 are expected to boost the price of feed in 1995.

Broiler production in the United Kingdom (U.K.) is expected to increase 2 percent in 1994, to 986,000 tons. Output is forecast to rise only 1 percent in 1995, to 995,000 tons. Despite the continuing recession in the U.K., domestic sales of broilers have been strong as broilers continue to replace heavier-weight chickens (roasters) in the national diet.

Eastern Europe: Broiler production in Hungary, Poland, and Romania has been trending upward since 1993 as their restructured poultry industries continue to rebound. Production in Hungary is estimated at 205,000 tons in 1994 and 210,000 tons in 1995, mainly because reduced supplies of other meats boosted prices, which benefited poultry producers.

Poland's 1994 production of broilers is estimated at 170,000 tons, up 13 percent from 1993. Feed prices in Poland are stable and demand for poultry meat remains strong.

Romanian broiler output is expected to increase 10 percent in 1994, to 160,000 tons, primarily in response to newly-introduced restrictions on imports. A further increase, to 165,000 tons, is forecast for 1995.

Former Soviet Union: Russian broiler production for 1994 is forecast at 690,000 tons, 2 percent below 1993. No increase in output is forecast for 1995. In the Ukraine, broiler production is estimated down 4 percent in 1994, to 220,000 tons, and is expected to remain at that level through 1995. The poultry sectors in both countries continue to be plagued by weak demand and shortages of high-quality feed.

Asia: China's broiler production is projected to expand significantly over the next several years. Output in 1994 is estimated up 13 percent, to 2.6 million tons. A 15-percent increase, to 3.0 million tons, is forecast for 1995. The main factors contributing to this rapid rate of growth include rising domestic demand for all meats, competitive prices for poultry meat vis-a-vis other meats, and increased exports. In addition, productivity of the broiler sector is being enhanced through the greater use of imported breeding stock. Approximately 60 percent of all

broilers raised in China are from non-native breeds.

Japan's 1994 broiler production is forecast at 1.2 million tons. This is a 3-percent reduction from 1993 and reflects the difficulty Japanese producers are experiencing meeting foreign competition and outlasting weak domestic demand. An additional problem for producers was this summer's prolonged heatwave that resulted in the death of nearly one million broilers.

In Thailand, broiler output in 1994 is forecast at 700,000 tons, up 8 percent from 1993. Output in 1995 is forecast up 4 percent, to 730,000 tons. The production increases in both years are expected to be absorbed by the domestic market as Thai exporters are finding it difficult to compete in international markets.

TURKEY MEAT

Production of turkey meat in selected countries in 1994 is estimated at 4.0 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993. Output is projected to grow at approximately the same rate in 1995.

North America: U.S. producers are expected to produce only about 2 to 3 percent more turkey meat in both 1994 and 1995. Low profit margins are severely constraining producers from expanding output in this sector.

Canadian turkey production is estimated up 3 percent in 1994, to 132,000 tons. An additional 2-percent increase, to 135,000 tons, is forecast for 1995. Unlike the situation for broilers, production quotas for turkeys have not been increased because supply and demand are seemingly well balanced.

European Union: EU production of turkey meat is estimated at about 1.4 million tons for both 1994 and 1995. Output in France, the largest EU producer of turkey meat, is expected to remain stable at 540,000 tons in both 1994 and 1995. This lack of growth reflects export subsidy reductions scheduled for 1995. French turkey meat production declined in 1993, the first downturn since 1984, because of a drop in domestic demand.

The United Kingdom is expected to record

moderate increases in turkey meat production in both 1994 and 1995. Domestic demand for turkey meat and further processed products continues to rise steadily and U.K. production is gradually expanding to match the growth in demand.

Output of turkey meat in Germany is estimated at 174,000 tons in 1994 and 175,000 tons in 1995. Turkey meat consumption, with production to match, is expected to continue expanding due to low retail prices for turkey meat and a growing consumer preference for lean meats, of which turkey is one of the best.

EGG PRODUCTION

Aggregate egg production for the countries specified has been trending upward since the data series was initialized in 1985. The combined output in 1994 is estimated at 577.5 billion eggs, up 4 percent from 1993 mainly due to record growth in China. An additional 4-percent increase is forecast for 1995, primarily due to projections of continued expansion in China.

North America: In the United States, egg output for 1994 is estimated at 72.9 billion eggs, 2 percent above 1993 as reasonably favorable profits allowed some expansion. However, the higher egg prices commanded in 1994 will likely weaken demand; hence, only a nominal increase in production is forecast for 1995.

Egg production in Canada for 1994 is estimated at 5.6 billion, down 2 percent from 1993 based on Federal grading statistics during the first part of the year. Canadian egg output is forecast to recover in 1995 because egg producers believe implementation of the GATT will reduce imports and afford greater export opportunities for domestically produced eggs.

With only a minimal increase anticipated in short-term demand, Mexico's production of eggs in 1994 and 1995 is expected to stabilize at 20.5 billion. Egg production, like that of broilers, is expected to be adversely affected by the avian influenza outbreak.

South America: Brazil's 1994 egg output is forecast up 7 percent in 1994, to 13.6 billion. A marketing campaign promoting egg consumption

significantly improved demand and, by late last year, was yielding highly favorable returns to producers.

Colombia's egg production has been trending upward since 1991. Output in 1994 is estimated at a record 6.7 billion, 3 percent above 1993. Because domestic consumption has kept pace with the industry's production expansion, prices have remained firm. The upward trend thus reflects producers' satisfaction and response to the ample returns received over the past few years. Preliminary assessments point to further expansion in this sector in 1995.

European Union: Egg production for 1994 is estimated at 79.9 billion, marginally above 1993. Preliminary assessments for 1995 indicate a strong likelihood that production will stagnate at the 1994 level as weak domestic and foreign demand continue to limit growth in most EU countries. However, stable production would probably be welcome in many EU countries because the long-term trend will more likely be downward as domestic consumption continues to fall.

Eastern Europe: Poland's egg production in 1993 was down 13 percent due to rising production costs and large imports of low-priced eggs from Russia and Ukraine. Production is estimated to increase 3 percent in 1994, to 5.6 billion eggs, because prices have strengthened in response to the Government's efforts to stem the flow of imports. With stronger prices, egg output in 1995 is forecast to increase 4 percent, to 5.8 billion.

Egg production in Romania dropped 6 percent in 1993, to 5.4 billion, due to weak demand resulting from the poor state of the economy. Because of strengthening demand, production is forecast to recover in 1994 and 1995, to 5.5 billion and 5.6 billion eggs, respectively. The Government would like to see faster growth; this would ensure adequate supplies of eggs. However, many large egg-producing farms are reported to be in such serious financial difficulty that even higher producer prices may not guarantee additional production.

Former Soviet Union: Egg production in Russia and Ukraine is estimated to decline in 1994, to 39.0 billion and 11.0 billion eggs, respectively,

and remain at or near this level through 1995. Producers in both countries are confronted with high production costs and shortages of high-quality feeds and veterinarian supplies. In addition, like most countries that were part of the former Soviet Bloc, a weak economy limits demand for livestock products, including eggs.

Asia: Continuing a pattern of rapid growth, egg output in China is estimated at 245.0 billion in 1994 and 267.0 billion in 1995. Production is expected to expand steadily for the next few years, given the strong pattern of growth in domestic demand which has kept egg prices at profitable levels for producers.

Japan's average egg price reached a historic low in 1993. Consequently, egg production is forecast to decline to 42.8 billion in 1994 and 42.4 billion in 1995. Japanese egg producers, like broiler producers, are having a difficult time competing with imports.

Arthur Coffing, (202) 720-0885

TABLE 20

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Canada	701	708	706	741	832	860
Mexico	700	840	990	1,090	1,100	1,100
United States	10,645	11,204	11,885	12,396	13,032	13,578
North America	12,046	12,752	13,581	14,227	14,964	15,538
Guatemala	57	61	73	85	95	104
Honduras	28	31	35	39	40	43
Central America & Caribbean	85	92	108	124	135	147
Argentina	335	430	590	630	640	645
Brazil	2,416	2,691	2,932	3,211	3,475	3,822
Colombia	299	334	353	497	534	563
Venezuela	225	313	333	350	361	361
South America	3,275	3,768	4,208	4,688	5,010	5,391
Belgium-Luxembourg	181	181	189	196	200	204
Denmark	131	137	158	162	175	187
France	1,651	1,759	1,866	1,875	1,901	1,865
Germany	599	574	604	615	621	627
Greece	160	160	175	173	175	177
Ireland	81	83	84	88	89	91
Italy	1,069	1,051	1,057	1,061	1,073	1,068
Netherlands	526	547	577	565	587	603
Portugal	213	234	237	238	242	244
Spain	836	875	867	840	860	885
United Kingdom	1,115	1,156	1,276	1,244	1,280	1,290
European Union	6,562	6,757	7,090	7,057	7,203	7,241
Hungary	426	320	320	307	320	315
Poland	328	320	336	300	330	350
Romania	425	280	190	160	180	190
Eastern Europe	1,179	920	846	767	830	855
Russia	1,801	1,751	1,428	1,277	1,250	1,250
Ukraine	708	654	498	421	400	400
Former Soviet Union	2,509	2,405	1,926	1,698	1,650	1,650
Israel	173	188	206	224	233	239
Kuwait	18	1	9	18	19	20
Saudi Arabia	265	285	275	285	295	309
Turkey	269	284	330	350	360	370
United Arab Emirates	14	14	15	16	17	20
Middle East	739	772	835	893	924	958
Egypt	235	225	225	275	315	290
South Africa	697	731	752	741	750	765
Africa	932	956	977	1,016	1,065	1,055
China	3,229	3,952	4,540	5,300	6,100	6,800
Hong Kong	32	29	21	20	19	18
Japan	1,391	1,357	1,367	1,368	1,315	1,320
Korea, Republic of	269	324	354	366	380	400
Singapore	56	58	57	62	63	63
Taiwan	476	480	531	585	595	595
Thailand	595	655	710	685	740	775
Asia	6,048	6,855	7,580	8,386	9,212	9,971
Australia	419	425	455	467	496	515
Oceania	419	425	455	467	496	515
TOTAL 4/	33,794	35,702	37,606	39,323	41,489	43,321

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 41 countries.

August 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Canada	572	577	574	613	700	725
Mexico	660	790	940	1,030	1,040	1,040
United States	8,360	8,886	9,482	9,986	10,562	11,052
North America	9,592	10,253	10,996	11,629	12,302	12,817
Argentina	305	415	570	620	630	635
Brazil	2,356	2,628	2,872	3,143	3,400	3,740
Colombia	279	313	333	469	504	530
Venezuela	224	313	333	350	361	361
South America	3,164	3,669	4,108	4,582	4,895	5,266
Belgium—Luxembourg	147	156	165	175	179	184
Denmark	116	121	137	145	155	165
France	959	995	1,020	1,046	1,060	1,030
Germany	334	316	344	349	352	353
Greece	129	130	144	144	146	146
Ireland	55	56	57	60	61	62
Italy	632	615	628	635	645	640
Netherlands	433	454	478	487	502	507
Portugal	182	200	206	206	210	211
Spain	766	810	798	764	780	800
United Kingdom	798	835	941	971	986	995
European Union	4,551	4,688	4,918	4,982	5,076	5,093
Hungary	290	215	200	200	205	210
Poland	180	170	168	150	170	175
Romania	400	260	175	145	160	165
Eastern Europe	870	645	543	495	535	550
Russia	984	978	785	705	690	690
Ukraine	388	374	275	230	220	220
Former Soviet Union	1,372	1,352	1,060	935	910	910
Israel	121	128	138	147	153	146
Kuwait	18	1	9	18	19	20
Saudi Arabia	263	275	265	275	286	300
United Arab Emirates	14	14	15	16	17	20
Middle East	416	418	427	456	475	486
Egypt	185	170	170	220	270	250
South Africa	585	620	640	630	637	650
Africa	770	790	810	850	907	900
China	1,400	1,745	2,025	2,300	2,600	3,000
Hong Kong	22	20	17	17	16	15
Japan	1,272	1,243	1,252	1,252	1,210	1,215
Singapore	45	48	46	51	52	52
Thailand	575	630	680	650	700	730
Asia	3,314	3,686	4,020	4,270	4,578	5,012
Australia	377	383	410	420	446	464
Oceania	377	383	410	420	446	464
TOTAL 4/	24,426	25,884	27,292	28,619	30,124	31,498

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 36 countries.

TABLE 22

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Canada	129	131	132	128	132	135
Mexico	8	12	13	12	9	8
United States	2,048	2,088	2,167	2,176	2,236	2,289
North America	2,185	2,231	2,312	2,316	2,377	2,432
Brazil	60	63	60	63	68	74
South America	60	63	60	63	68	74
Belgium – Luxembourg	4	4	4	4	4	4
Denmark	3	4	5	9	10	11
France	432	487	558	532	540	540
Germany	145	149	159	169	174	175
Greece	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ireland	23	24	25	26	26	27
Italy	279	273	269	266	268	268
Netherlands	30	32	34	30	31	32
Portugal	30	33	30	31	31	32
Spain	29	27	22	19	18	18
United Kingdom	223	242	246	252	260	263
European Union	1,201	1,278	1,355	1,341	1,365	1,373
Hungary	33	30	30	25	25	25
Poland	15	15	30	33	34	35
Eastern Europe	48	45	60	58	59	60
Russia	54	45	37	35	33	33
Former Soviet Union	54	45	37	35	33	33
Israel	52	60	68	77	80	82
Middle East	52	60	68	77	80	82
TOTAL 4/	3,600	3,722	3,892	3,890	3,982	4,054

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 20 countries.

TABLE 23

EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Million eggs)

COUNTRY/REGION	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Canada	5,661	5,666	5,670	5,689	5,600	5,675
Mexico	18,040	19,840	19,650	20,140	20,450	20,450
United States	67,987	69,352	70,618	71,522	72,850	73,380
North America	91,688	94,858	95,938	97,351	98,900	99,505
Brazil	13,454	13,655	14,190	12,700	13,600	14,800
Colombia	5,160	5,086	5,402	6,433	6,655	7,100
South America	18,614	18,741	19,592	19,133	20,255	21,900
Belgium—Luxembourg	2,941	3,134	3,196	3,324	3,343	3,376
Denmark	1,409	1,435	1,440	1,405	1,400	1,400
France	14,629	15,300	15,375	15,355	15,500	15,500
Germany	16,800	15,525	15,165	13,678	14,000	14,000
Greece	2,566	2,514	2,495	2,540	2,500	2,600
Ireland	640	640	618	553	555	557
Italy	11,454	11,568	11,454	11,502	11,600	11,550
Netherlands	10,801	10,762	10,458	10,019	9,800	9,700
Portugal	1,590	1,671	1,814	1,787	1,820	1,830
Spain	10,659	10,184	8,675	8,454	8,700	8,800
United Kingdom	10,658	11,006	10,699	10,645	10,640	10,615
European Union	84,147	83,739	81,389	79,262	79,858	79,928
Poland	7,649	6,500	6,300	5,450	5,600	5,800
Romania	7,701	6,859	5,801	5,450	5,500	5,600
Eastern Europe	15,350	13,359	12,101	10,900	11,100	11,400
Russia	47,470	46,900	42,900	40,300	39,000	39,000
Ukraine	16,287	15,188	13,445	11,800	11,000	11,000
Former Soviet Union	63,757	62,088	56,345	52,100	50,000	50,000
Turkey	7,500	7,300	7,800	8,100	8,000	8,100
China	158,920	185,000	203,980	226,900	245,000	267,000
Hong Kong	34	33	21	23	18	18
Japan	40,318	41,638	42,911	43,252	42,800	42,400
Korea, Republic of	7,145	7,770	7,750	8,200	8,400	8,600
Taiwan	4,500	4,806	5,146	5,372	5,450	5,450
Thailand	8,165	8,609	8,154	7,336	7,730	8,270
Asia	219,082	247,856	267,962	291,083	309,398	331,738
TOTAL 4/	500,138	527,941	541,127	557,929	577,511	602,571

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 28 countries.

EASTERN EUROPE CROP TRIP REPORT

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service personnel traveled to Bulgaria, Romania, Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, and Croatia during the last three weeks of July 1994. The purpose of the trip was to assess each country's current winter and spring crop (primarily grain) condition and production prospects. The team covered over 4,500 kilometers. Primary observations drawn from the trip are included in this report.

GENERAL SUMMARY

- o Winter grain and oilseed prospects in the countries visited are better this year than 1993/94 due to generally favorable weather throughout the growing season. Spring grains also appeared to be in better condition. However, if hot, dry weather continues across the Hungarian Plain, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic yield potential will be reduced.
- o As of late July, the harvest of winter barley was virtually complete across the region; winter wheat harvesting was progressing rapidly; rapeseed was mature and harvesting would start soon; sunflowers were blooming; oats and spring barley were turning; and corn was at silk/tasseling.
- o Inputs continue to be used sparingly and many fields were weedy and crops lacked vigor, with the exception of Austria where fields were well-groomed. High input costs, relative to prices received for crops, made the purchase of inputs difficult.
- o For the former COMECON countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary), the transition from State farms to privatization is progressing at a relatively slow pace. Owners of the newly-privatized farms are having difficulties, since many had specialized jobs on the State farms and do not have the necessary general agricultural knowledge to be successful at farming. In addition, banks are operating conservatively to control their debt. Farmers find it difficult to obtain credit because most lack sufficient collateral. In addition, there is

not a defined agricultural real estate market.

- o In the former COMECON countries, producers do not reside on the land they farm but commute from small villages to their farms. Very few houses were seen on the cropland.
- o Land abandonment has increased in the former COMECON countries. Managers of State coops/farms may have been reluctant to plant areas that are under consideration for privatization. Also, irrigation equipment appeared to be old and generally not in use with the exception of Austria where irrigation equipment is widely used and well maintained.
- o In Austria and Croatia, small machines are used to work the fields, while in the other countries, large, old machinery is used.

BULGARIA

Grain production for 1994/95 is estimated at 6.8 million tons, up 21 percent from last season's drought-affected crop. For corn, production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, up 33 percent from last year. Although area is estimated to have decreased from the previous season, yield potential has increased due to favorable weather throughout the growing season. Wheat production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, up 19 percent from the previous year. Good planting weather in the fall, a mild winter, and rainy spring boosted yield to an estimated 3.58 tons/hectare, up 26 percent from the previous year. Barley output is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up 16 percent from 1993/94. An increase in yield more than offset a small reduction in harvested area. Barley is mainly grown as a winter crop.

Total oilseed production is estimated at 0.5 million tons, up 3 percent from 1993/94. Sunflowerseed and soybeans are the major oilseed crops. Sunflowerseed production is estimated at 450,000 tons this season, up slightly from a year ago. Soybean production is estimated at 20,000 tons, up slightly from

1993/94. Generally good growing conditions during the spring and early summer increased yield prospects.

In general, fields were weedy and in some areas fields were nearly overtaken by weeds. Corn and sunflowers received timely rain in July during their respective tasseling and blooming stages and production prospects are favorable this season. Wheat stands were relatively tall and particularly weedy, but production is expected to be higher than last year. Recent heavy rains caused lodging and delayed harvesting which was about 50 percent complete. There may be a problem with wheat quality if the rain continues. Almost all barley had been harvested and production prospects are better than last season.

Large fields are still numerous and are under the control of the Liquidation Council, which is responsible for dividing land and equipment. Many new landowners rent their land to coops for a set fee. There are normally no profit sharing arrangements.

There is virtually no on-farm storage in Bulgaria. Grain is mainly stored in horizontal, prefab-type buildings owned by the State or millers. The millers pay a premium for wheat, but, according to several sources, there is no set quality standard for payment.

As the State privatized farms, livestock were sold or slaughtered primarily because there was no money to purchase feed. Livestock numbers and therefore feed grain demand are sharply lower since agricultural reforms were implemented.

ROMANIA

Total grain production is estimated at 17.2 million tons, up 11 percent from 1993/94. Corn production in 1994/95 is estimated at 8.5 million tons, up 6 percent from the previous year. An increase in yield prospects due to timely rains more than offset a small reduction in harvested area. Wheat production is up 13 percent to an estimated 6.0 million tons due to an increase in harvested area and yield. Heavy rains during harvest caused some lodging and delays. Barley output is estimated at 2.0 million tons, up 29 percent from a year ago. Good fall planting weather encouraged producers to increase area

and a favorable growing season increased yield 9 percent from a year earlier, to 2.63 tons/hectare. Since barley is the first winter crop to be harvested and the stands are shorter, the mid-July rains did not affect barley as much as wheat.

Total oilseed production is estimated at 0.8 million tons, down 4 percent from last season. Sunflowerseed production is estimated at 0.7 million tons, up marginally from last year due to a reduction from last season's record harvested area. Timely rains during the flowering stage increased yield potential.

Fieldwork this season was impeded by a lack of farm equipment, which is primarily State owned. Fields were extremely weedy as producers (both private and coops) were unable to adequately apply herbicides. Inputs are costly and scarce since Romania now must pay cash rather than utilize barter agreements with Russia.

Winterkill was minimal as last winter's severely cold weather was limited to Moldova, Ukraine, and parts of Russia.

Wheat prices, unlike prices for other commodities, are still controlled by the Government. Since there is no premium for wheat quality, producers strive for quantity rather than quality. Some flour mills contract directly with producers for grain and pay upon delivery with construction materials, consumer products, and food (such as sugar and oil) after harvest.

AUSTRIA

Total grain production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, up 5 percent from 1993/94. This season's winter crops (barley and wheat) are estimated above last year's drought-reduced level. Wheat production is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 18 percent from 1993/94 due to an increase in yield to a bumper 5.22 tons/hectare. Barley production is estimated at 1.4 million tons, up 23 percent from last year as an increase in yield more than offsets a slight decrease in harvested area. Corn production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 15 percent from last season due to reductions in projected harvested area and yield. Plantings are down this season as farmers switched to sunflowers to boost the oilseed base area in preparation for accession to the European

Union next year. In addition, warm, dry weather during tasseling reduced yield prospects.

Total oilseed production is estimated at 0.4 million tons, up 19 percent from last season. Rapeseed, soybean, and sunflowerseed production are estimated at 170,000, 135,000 and 110,000 tons, respectively. Oilseed area was higher this season as producers increased their base in preparation for accession to the European Union.

Most farm land is divided into small, privately owned plots. Fields are well maintained and intensively cropped. Alternating small, narrow strips of wheat and corn were common. Germination, crop uniformity, spacing, and weed control were near optimum and many farms irrigated.

CROATIA

(Note: Croatia is part of USDA's estimate for the former Yugoslavia and comprises about 20 percent of total production.)

Total grain production for the former Yugoslavia is estimated at 12.3 million tons, up 3 percent from last season. Corn production is estimated at 6.5 million tons, up 10 percent from last year due to favorable rainfall throughout the growing season. Wheat production is estimated at 5.0 million tons, down 2 percent from last year as producers planted less than last year's record level. Barley production is estimated at 500,000 tons, down 9 percent from 1993/94 due to a reduction in harvested area.

Total oilseed production is estimated at 0.5 million tons, down 4 percent from 1993/94. Sunflowerseed production is estimated at 360,000 tons, down slightly from last season due to a small reduction in harvested area. Soybean output is estimated at 125,000 tons, up slightly from last year due to an increase in yield.

The weather this season has been favorable for most crops in Croatia. Corn was in very good condition and generally well maintained although some fields were weedy. Alternating rows of wheat, with sugar beets, beans, or potatoes, were common.

Production in Croatia is primarily subsistence agriculture, but there are some large State farms. Small 2-wheel tractors are commonly used to work the fields. This type of tractor was not observed in the other countries.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Note: in the USDA database, the Czech Republic and Slovakia are maintained as Czechoslovakia.)

Favorable weather from fall planting to early summer harvest has resulted in an estimated 15 percent increase in total grain production in Czechoslovakia to an estimated 10.9 million tons. Wheat and barley are the two main grain crops produced. Wheat production is estimated at 5.7 million tons, up 19 percent from last season. A slight increase in harvested area and improved yield accounted for the projected increase in wheat output. Barley production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, up 12 percent from last season. Corn production is estimated at 800,000 tons, down slightly from 1993/94 as mid-July dry, hot weather reduced yield prospects.

Total oilseed output for 1994/95 is estimated at 530,000 tons, up slightly from last year. Rapeseed production is estimated at 420,000 tons, virtually unchanged from last season. Sunflowerseed production is estimated at 110,000 tons, up slightly from last year due to higher yield as demand for oil and meal encouraged producers to better manage their crop.

Crops in general were weedy. Stands, particularly of oats and barley, were less dense than other fields observed, indicating poor germination, lack of inputs, and/or machinery difficulties. In addition, crops were not growing in a uniform pattern; for example, corn was observed at virtually all stages of development, indicating that much is probably being grown for silage/fodder. Corn grown on the Danube Plain was tasseling and in relatively good shape, but in need of rain. Winter barley was harvested, but spring barley was still maturing.

As the agriculture sector is privatized, cooperatives steadily lose members. Many members of the co-ops who are knowledgeable of agricultural production and marketing are leaving as soon as they receive clear title to land.

Clear title is difficult to obtain, resulting in an agricultural real estate market that is relatively undeveloped. Many new landowners lease their land back to cooperatives or "shareholding" companies (a transformed cooperative). Equipment, spare parts, and inputs are difficult for the co-ops to obtain and some do not have sufficient equipment or supplies and must borrow from others at harvest. Most farm equipment observed was old and large, with the exception of the southeast where fields were smaller and require smaller equipment. This year, the Government made low interest loans available for purchase of farm equipment. Last year, no credit was available. However, banks were reluctant to give credit to private landowners since they normally had little or no collateral.

HUNGARY

Total grain production is estimated at 10.9 million tons, up 30 percent from last season's drought-affected crop. Corn production is estimated at 4.5 million tons, up 13 percent from last season. After two consecutive dry summers, this season's outlook is favorable. In the west, corn was in good condition due to regular rainfall and a better soil structure. However, during the last half of July, weather in the Central Plain was hot and dry, adversely affecting yield potential as the corn was tasseling and pollinating. Wheat production is estimated at 4.5 million tons, up 49 percent due mainly to an increase in yield. The fall, winter, and spring weather was generally favorable. Yield is above last season's weather-reduced level, but below 1990 - 1992 due to continuing economic difficulties. Barley production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, up 33 percent from last season's poor crop due to increased yield. This year's winter crop has been harvested.

Total oilseed production is estimated at 0.9 million tons, up 17 percent from 1993/94. Sunflowerseed production is estimated at 880,000 tons, up 26 percent due to a higher yield. This season's weather has been more favorable than last year's as rain has fallen with more regularity.

Generally, fields had many weeds, and there was no uniformity in crop size or density, especially for sunflowers. Also, stunted sunflowers and corn were occasionally seen, but this may have been a factor of late planting due to land tenure issues and later by hot, dry weather.

Smaller private farms are becoming common, but large fields are generally the rule. Cooperatives or shareholding companies are still prevalent since private farmers have difficulty obtaining loans. In addition, members of cooperatives have little general farming knowledge, since they only specialized in a single agricultural activity (tractor driver, milker, etc.). Members who receive land normally rent the land back to their cooperative and farm it as a group.

Private investment for agricultural activity is very low due to high interest rates and prospects for better returns in other sectors. Banks are not in a position to offer risky new loans for agriculture due to the high debt load from the cooperatives.

Timothy Rocke, (202) 720-1572

TABLE 24

EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS AND OILSEEDS AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	AREA					YIELD					PRODUCTION				
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
	Thousand hectares					Metric tons per hectare					Thousand metric tons				
<u>Austria</u>															
Barley	292	297	275	270	260	5.21	4.80	4.88	4.07	5.19	1,520	1,427	1,342	1,100	1,350
Corn	198	185	173	170	160	8.18	8.49	6.46	8.96	8.13	1,620	1,571	1,118	1,524	1,300
Oats	62	61	55	50	50	3.94	3.69	3.36	3.80	3.70	244	225	185	190	185
Rye	93	85	69	70	70	4.26	4.12	4.03	4.14	4.00	396	350	278	290	280
Wheat	278	271	246	241	230	5.05	5.07	5.39	4.22	5.22	1,404	1,375	1,325	1,018	1,200
TOTAL	923	899	818	801	770	5.62	5.50	5.19	5.15	5.60	5,184	4,948	4,248	4,122	4,315
Rapeseed	39	47	52	58	65	2.49	2.72	2.54	2.16	2.62	97	128	132	125	170
Soybean	9	15	53	54	60	1.89	2.47	1.74	2.31	2.25	17	37	92	125	135
Sunflowerseed	23	25	32	35	40	2.43	2.96	2.31	2.80	2.75	56	74	74	98	110
TOTAL	71	87	137	147	165	2.39	2.75	2.18	2.37	2.52	170	239	298	348	415
<u>Bulgaria</u>															
Barley	360	383	320	362	300	3.74	3.90	3.73	2.62	3.67	1,345	1,495	1,192	950	1,100
Corn	400	560	662	615	420	3.10	4.96	2.63	1.59	3.10	1,241	2,775	1,742	980	1,300
Oats	26	26	20	20	30	1.73	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.67	45	35	30	30	50
Rye	30	25	19	15	10	1.50	1.84	1.89	1.67	2.00	45	46	36	25	20
Wheat	1,163	1,200	1,107	1,270	1,200	4.38	3.75	3.11	2.85	3.58	5,095	4,500	3,440	3,618	4,300
TOTAL	1,979	2,194	2,128	2,282	1,960	3.93	4.03	3.03	2.46	3.45	7,771	8,851	6,440	5,603	6,770
Soybean	17	10	11	21	18	0.88	1.90	1.82	0.76	1.11	15	19	20	16	20
Sunflowerseed	238	270	476	470	400	1.57	1.61	1.21	0.94	1.13	374	434	578	440	450
TOTAL	255	280	487	491	418	1.53	1.62	1.23	0.93	1.12	389	453	598	456	470
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>															
Barley	745	792	887	884	900	5.46	4.79	4.00	3.73	4.11	4,071	3,790	3,550	3,300	3,700
Corn	135	166	185	180	200	3.47	5.18	4.22	4.61	4.00	468	860	780	830	800
Oats	93	89	85	85	100	4.53	3.89	3.00	3.24	3.50	421	346	255	275	350
Rye	171	127	88	100	100	4.30	3.81	2.90	3.00	3.50	736	484	255	300	350
Wheat	1,237	1,205	1,112	1,180	1,200	5.42	5.15	4.59	4.07	4.75	6,707	6,200	5,100	4,800	5,700
TOTAL	2,381	2,379	2,357	2,429	2,500	5.21	4.91	4.22	3.91	4.36	12,403	11,680	9,940	9,505	10,900
Rapeseed	137	165	149	150	150	2.77	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	380	445	375	420	420
Soybean	7	11	10	10	10	1.00	1.55	1.50	1.50	1.50	7	17	15	15	15
Sunflowerseed	34	56	50	50	50	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.20	79	130	115	100	110
TOTAL	178	232	209	210	210	2.62	2.55	2.42	2.55	2.60	466	592	505	535	545

August 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS AND OILSEEDS AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	AREA					YIELD					PRODUCTION				
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
	Thousand hectares					Metric tons per hectare					Thousand metric tons				
<u>Hungary</u>															
Barley	297	358	480	390	400	4.57	4.34	3.59	2.90	3.75	1,358	1,555	1,722	1,130	1,500
Corn	1,082	1,106	1,164	1,100	1,150	3.99	7.00	3.70	3.64	3.91	4,317	7,745	4,301	4,000	4,500
Oats	48	42	45	50	50	3.29	3.24	2.44	2.00	3.00	158	136	110	100	150
Rye	92	93	70	70	90	2.46	2.38	2.00	1.57	2.22	226	221	140	110	200
Wheat	1,121	1,152	848	990	1,000	5.50	5.22	4.06	3.05	4.50	6,161	6,008	3,444	3,020	4,500
TOTAL	2,640	2,751	2,607	2,600	2,690	4.63	5.69	3.73	3.22	4.03	12,220	15,665	9,717	8,360	10,850
Rapeseed	50	65	29	23	25	1.82	1.68	1.59	1.13	1.20	91	109	46	26	30
Soybean	33	25	28	16	25	1.33	2.32	1.39	1.56	2.00	44	58	39	25	50
Sunflowerseed	346	389	427	392	400	1.95	2.05	1.77	1.79	2.00	673	797	756	700	800
TOTAL	429	479	484	431	450	1.88	2.01	1.74	1.74	1.96	808	964	841	751	880
<u>Romania</u>															
Barley	750	1,020	628	640	760	3.57	2.89	2.67	2.42	2.63	2,680	2,950	1,678	1,550	2,000
Corn	2,470	2,575	3,334	3,100	3,000	2.75	4.08	2.05	2.58	2.83	6,800	10,500	6,829	8,000	8,500
Oats	144	210	309	360	360	1.63	1.23	1.58	1.53	1.67	234	258	488	550	600
Rye	35	37	30	20	40	1.94	1.81	1.67	1.50	1.25	68	67	50	30	50
Wheat	2,263	2,180	1,475	2,300	2,400	3.23	2.52	2.07	2.30	2.50	7,311	5,490	3,048	5,300	6,000
TOTAL	5,662	6,022	5,776	6,420	6,560	3.02	3.20	2.09	2.40	2.61	17,093	19,265	12,093	15,430	17,150
Rapeseed	13	9	2	2	2	0.85	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	11	9	1	1	1
Soybean	190	108	166	75	50	0.74	1.66	0.76	1.27	1.20	141	179	126	95	60
Sunflowerseed	395	477	560	590	560	1.41	1.28	1.10	1.18	1.25	556	612	618	696	700
TOTAL	585	585	726	665	610	1.19	1.35	1.02	1.19	1.25	697	791	744	791	760
<u>Yugoslavia</u>															
Barley	245	245	150	250	200	2.82	3.08	3.00	2.20	2.50	692	754	450	550	500
Corn	2,229	2,100	2,263	2,100	2,100	3.02	5.48	2.94	2.81	3.10	6,724	11,500	6,650	5,900	6,500
Oats	139	130	50	130	120	2.01	1.92	1.80	1.77	1.67	280	250	90	230	200
Rye	38	35	20	35	30	1.89	2.03	1.75	1.71	1.67	72	71	35	60	50
Wheat	1,495	1,547	1,100	1,640	1,500	4.25	4.35	3.36	3.11	3.33	6,359	6,725	3,700	5,100	5,000
TOTAL	4,146	4,057	3,583	4,155	3,950	3.41	4.76	3.05	2.85	3.10	14,127	19,300	10,925	11,840	12,250
Rapeseed	35	18	12	15	15	1.94	2.00	1.67	1.67	1.80	68	36	20	25	27
Soybean	91	63	85	80	75	1.67	2.46	1.40	1.38	1.67	152	155	119	110	125
Sunflowerseed	214	173	195	200	180	1.97	2.17	1.86	2.00	2.00	422	376	362	400	360
TOTAL	340	254	292	295	270	1.89	2.23	1.72	1.81	1.90	642	567	501	535	512

BRAZIL'S COFFEE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL FOR 1995/96 REDUCED 30 TO 40 PERCENT

Production Estimate for 1994/95 Revised Upward. Recent frosts in the major Brazilian coffee-growing states could reduce Brazil's total 1995/96 coffee production potential by 30 to 40 percent, from 29 million 60-kilogram bags to 17 to 20 million bags, according to a recent 21-day, 3,800-mile field survey by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The 1995/96 projection represents potential production and assumes good management and normal weather during the rest of the growing season. (The USDA marketing year for Brazil's 1995/96 coffee crop is July 1995 through June 1996--with harvest beginning in May in the south and ending in August in the northern crop areas.) The USDA team noted that virtually all coffee areas visited had received below-normal precipitation and appeared dry, emphasizing the need for normal late-August and September rainfall in order for favorable October-December flowering to occur.

For 1994/95, Brazil's production has been revised from 25 million bags to 26 million, or to about 29 percent of total world production. The frosts will have no effect on 1994/95 dehusking yields, but will affect cup quality.

Parana: The USDA team reported that the June 26-27 and July 9-10 frosts devastated coffee trees in the State of Parana. According to this survey, next year's coffee crop potential in Parana has been reduced from an estimated 2.0 million bags to 0.1 to 0.2 million bags. Virtually all of the state's 260 million coffee trees had been damaged by the frost. Frost damage was most severe in the central production region between Maringa and Londrina.

Owing to poor plantation management and the uprooting of coffee trees during the past three years in response to low coffee prices, Parana's production potential has been declining. Now, next year's crop is projected to be essentially lost. The frosts will likely cause a drastic reduction in the coffee tree population in Parana as growers shift to a wide range of alternative crops, including wheat, soybeans, citrus, and sugarcane.

For 1994/95, Parana is estimated to have

harvested 2.0 million bags, accounting for about 8 percent of Brazil's total production.

Sao Paulo: The USDA team estimated that approximately 40 percent of Sao Paulo's 340 million coffee trees were damaged by the frost. In the North production region (Jales - Votuporanga), none of the estimated 25 million trees were damaged by frost. In the West region (Andamantina - Tupa), 5 percent of the 35 million trees were damaged. In the Central region (Marilia - Bauru), 45 percent of the estimated 105 million trees were affected. In the Northeast (Franca - Ribeirao Preto), 40 percent of the estimated 120 million trees were hit, with the greatest damage along the border with Minas Gerais. In the Southeast (Mococa - Campinas), about 60 percent of the roughly 55 million trees were damaged.

The Sao Paulo pre-frost 1995/96 on-year production potential was estimated at 4.0 million bags. Now, output potential is estimated at 2.0 to 2.5 million bags.

For 1994/95, Sao Paulo is estimated to have harvested 4.0 million bags, accounting for about 15 percent of Brazil's total production.

Minas Gerais: The team estimated that approximately 40 percent of the state's 1.72 billion coffee trees were hurt by the frost, with the greatest damage in the important Southwest region. In the Southwest (Sao Sebastiao do Paraiso - Boa Esperanca - Jacutinga), an estimated 600 million of the region's 850 million trees were damaged. In the Central region (Patrocinio - Araxa), about 15 percent of the estimated 350 million trees were hit. The West region (Araguari - Monte Carmelo), with an estimated coffee tree population of 225 million, was not affected by the frost. The Southeast production area (centered around Caratinga - Manhuacu), with roughly 300 million trees, also escaped the frost.

The Minas Gerais pre-frost 1995/96 production potential was estimated at 15.5 million bags. Now, production potential is projected at 8.0 to 9.5 million bags.

For 1994/95, Minas Gerais is estimated to harvest 13.0 million bags, accounting for half of Brazil's output.

Espirito Santo: The frosts did not affect the estimated 470 million coffee trees in Espirito Santo, the primary producer of Robusta coffee. The pre-frost 1995/96 production potential remains unchanged at 5.0 million bags. Output for 1994/95 is estimated at 4.0 million bags.

Other Producing States: The 1995/96 production potential in most states in the "others" category--Bahia, Rondonia, Mato Grosso, Pernambuco, and

Goiás--was not affected by the frosts. Reports indicate some frost damage to coffee trees in Mato Grosso do Sul. The aggregate 330 million trees produced an estimated 3.0 million bags in 1994/95 and have the potential to produce an off-year crop of 2.5 million for 1995/96.

The 1995/96 Brazilian coffee crop will soon enter the critical flowering stage of development (September - October). Growing conditions during this period will influence flowering and fruit set and may therefore modify the production potential.

BRAZIL: COFFEE BY MAJOR PRODUCING STATE

State	Harvest 1994/95	Pre-Frost Production Potential, 1995/96	Frost-Reduced Production Potential, 1995/96
Parana	2.0 MBags	2.0 MBags	0.1 - 0.2 MBags
Sao Paulo	4.0	4.0	2.0 - 2.5
Minas Gerais	13.0	15.5	8.0 - 9.5
Espirito Santo	4.0	5.0	5.0 - 5.0
Others	3.0	2.5	2.5 - 2.5
Total	26.0	29.0	17.6 - 19.7

BRAZIL: COFFEE TREE NUMBERS, PLANTED AREA, AND PRODUCTION

Year	Tree Number (Billions)	Planted Area (Million Ha)	Production (Million Bags)	Brazil's output as a percent of world total
1991/92	4.23	3.50	28.5	27
1992/93	3.46	2.45	24.0	26
1993/94	3.12	2.31	28.5	30
1994/95	3.17	2.33	26.0	29

Other Commodities

Citrus: No frost damage was observed during the survey.

Wheat: For Brazil's 1994/95 wheat crop, the frosts affected only early planted fields in Parana. Early planted wheat accounts for about 20

percent of Parana's crop. The team noted that the July frost hit the early wheat at heading and sterilized about half the plants. Thus, roughly 10 percent Parana's wheat may have been lost. The remainder of wheat in Parana and all wheat in Rio Grande do Sul, the other major wheat-producing state, was in the vegetative stage during the frosts and was not affected. Parana usually

produces about half of Brazil's wheat. Brazil's 1994/95 wheat crop is estimated at 2.0 million tons, down 5 percent from last year.

Sugarcane: The frosts affected only Parana and the effect was minimal. Mature cane may have a slight reduction in sugar content if it was not harvested soon after the frosts. Some immature cane fields showed light damage. Parana accounts for 4 to 5 percent of Brazil's sugarcane output.

Pastures: There was significant frost damage in Parana and some light damage in southern Sao Paulo State.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Degree of Frost Damage

- o The degree of frost damage to coffee trees depends on temperature and duration. Coffee trees are reportedly severely damaged by a temperature of -1 degree Celsius or lower for a duration of one hour. Elevation and aspect are of primary importance. The USDA team observed that most frost damage was in the form of a mosaic, i.e., unaffected fields interspersed among fields showing varying degrees of frost damage. However, north-facing fields at higher elevations had the best chance of escaping the frost.
- o Frost damage to coffee trees may be described as light, moderate, or severe. Trees severely damaged have limbs and part of the trunk frost-damaged and should be stumped to ground level in order to induce the intact root system to initiate vegetative growth and production recovery within two years. Without prompt and adequate management, these trees will either die or slowly recover partial production potential within three years. Moderately damaged trees have partially damaged limbs and will likely have sharply limited production potential the following year. Coffee trees lightly affected by frost have their outer leaves and branch tips damaged. Those trees

will, with adequate management, have only slightly reduced yield potential the next year.

Coffee Trip Notes and Observations

- o The development of coffee cherries to full, normal size, from October/November through April/May, depends on three factors: a) the amount and distribution of rainfall, b) pre-flowering vegetative growth of the coffee trees, and c) the level of management.
- o The number of developing new crop coffee cherries is directly proportionate to the number of leaves on the tree. Leaf number, in turn, depends on rainfall, particularly during September, and cultural practices (application of agricultural chemicals and weeding) during the September - December period.
- o Agricultural chemicals, especially fertilizers, are normally applied by medium and large farms to offset the on-year/off-year production cycle in order to obtain a relatively uniform annual production volume. The majority of Brazilian coffee growers own small, low-income coffee plantations.
- o Good plantation management, generally a function of coffee prices, can alter the on-year/off-year biennial production cycle, i.e., every year can be an on-year with optimum management and inputs. All things being equal, the shift from an off-year to an on-year, or vice versa, changes coffee yield by 30 to 40 percent.
- o Brazilian coffee yields are expressed in terms of 60-kilogram bags per 1,000 trees because of the wide range of coffee tree density per hectare. Coffee trees were previously planted at a density of about 1,000 trees per hectare--3 meters between pits (each with four trees that were later counted as one tree) and a row width of 4 meters. Recently, planting density increased to about 4,000

to 5,000 trees per hectare--0.7 meters between individual trees and 1.8 meters between rows.

- o The national average yield per hectare in Brazil is low, about 10 bags of green dehusked beans per 1,000 trees due to the large number of small-scale producers and off-year production cycle trees. Yields for large plantations and on-year trees range from 10 to 35 bags per thousand trees according to the following factors: the age of trees, variety, rainfall volume and distribution, natural soil fertility and acidity, pest control, and fertilizer input. The highest yields are obtained from trees with a combination of good management of the Caturra/Catuai variety, planted on "Terra Roxa" soils in northern Parana, northeastern and southeastern Sao Paulo, and southwest Minas Gerais, a tree age of 7 to 12 years, and growing at an altitude of about 700 - 800 meters above sea level.
- o Dehusking yields are expressed in terms of kilograms of coffee beans per 40-kilogram bags of coffee cherries. The average dehusking yield in Brazil is 20 kilograms or 50 percent--a yield of 22 kilograms per 40-kilogram bag is considered "good." Coffee cherries are dehusked either at growers' cooperatives or by individuals with their own machinery who cater to small-scale producers.
- o Coffee bean quality is determined by three factors: physical characteristics, type, and cup tasting. Bean size is largely determined by input level and rainfall during the filling period. Aspect, color, and dryness also are other physical characteristics. Type refers to the level of impurities in the coffee and range from

Type 2 (highest) to Type 8 (lowest). Cup quality is the subjective assessment of specialists and the six classifications range from Strictly Soft (best) to Rio (worst). Cup quality is largely determined by the exposure of coffee beans to moisture during drying--wet beans ferment and develop a harsh, iodine-like flavor. The harvesting of coffee cherries at different stages of ripeness also may affect cup quality. Robusta and low-quality Arabica beans are used in the manufacture of soluble coffee--Arabica being added to provide aroma.

Terry W. Taylor
Production Estimates and Crop Assessment
Division
Foreign Agricultural Service

and

Leon Yallouz
Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Consulate General
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service
Room 4644-S
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250—1000

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